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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24, 1920

No. 21

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For Scientific Purposes

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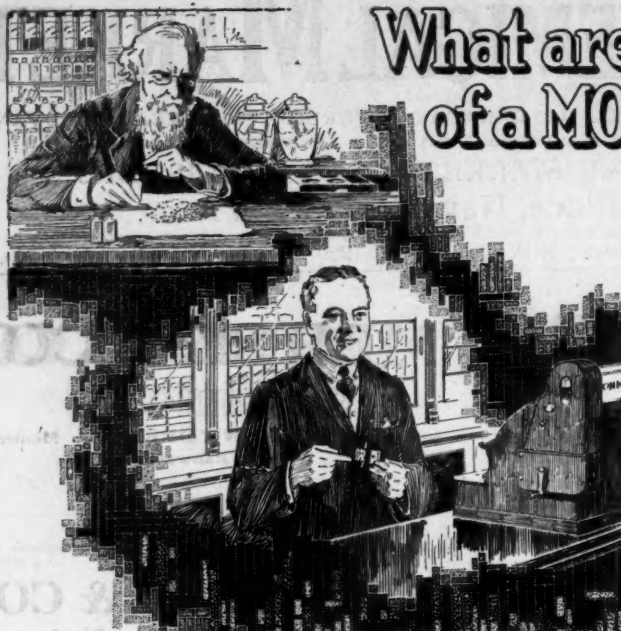
ST. LOUIS, MO.



EDWARD P. MEEKER, Agent

125 East 46th St., New York City

Bonnell Samplers Phone
Vanderbilt 9970



What are the marks of a MODERN Store?

THERE still are stores where the cash register has not replaced the money-drawer—where goods are displayed in packing cases,—not show cases—where there are oil lamps instead of electricity.

The progressive merchant uses modern display, modern illumination, new devices for efficiency in selling, because they are recognized as important factors in building sales and profits.

SANITAPE lends the retailer a *modern* mark of distinction, and the distinctive store is crowded with customers!

SANITAPE gives the sales department of the manufacturer a *new angle* in selling, and it's the "new angle" that produces volume.

SANITAPE

Sanitape is the most modern and efficient way of packing tablets (and other products which lend themselves to this method) because:

- (1) Each tablet is individually sealed airtight and moisture-proof until the instant of use. All unused tablets remain sealed and protected in waxed paper "tape."
- (2) The packing operation is wholly mechanical—the achievement of an ingenious machine. No hand touches the product at any stage.
- (3) Tablets do not come in contact with each other, nor with the carton. No rubbing, no crumbling, no loss in effectiveness.
- (4) Lightweight carton sufficient container for tablets packed in SANITAPE. A saving in weight, a saving in material, no danger of breakage or loss.
- (5) SANITAPE packing influences buyers favorably toward products it contains—by its hygienic, economical, convenient and unique features.

WHAT PRODUCT DO YOU MAKE? Can it be packed to better advantage the sanitape way? Investigate.

SANITAPE SAVES

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Materials | (4) Space |
| (2) Time | (5) Freight |
| (3) Labor | (6) Breakage |

Absolutely prevents substitution. Is adaptable to units of few or many tablets.

NOTE the small, lightweight package, the compact unit of tablets—each tablet in its own compartment, the "preferred position" for advertising on the tape, ease of removing a single tablet, etc., etc.

Our Service Department will gladly send a package of sanitape-packed tablets for your personal examination. We will also, without obligation, prepare estimates for the packing of any product that lends itself to the sanitape method. Where quantities do not justify the installation of a machine on your premises, our Contract Department packs and delivers tablets in desired units.

When may we have the opportunity of discussing this ultra-modern method of packing with you?

IVERS-LEE COMPANY
Newark, New Jersey



Preserves Perfection



By Airtight Protection

Essential Oils---"Chiris"

Of our own Distillation and Importation

Cubebs	Mustard Artificial
Cloves Zanzibar, U.S.P.	Pennyroyal French
Cedar Leaf	Parsley
Limes	Sweet Birch (True)

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Products of our American Works

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Bromstyrol	Linalyl Acetate
Cinnamyl Alcohol	Novotone
Phenyl Acetic Acid	Terpineol

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BOUFARIK
GRASSE
CANNES



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ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN GRASSE, FRANCE,
1768

18-20 PLATT STREET

NEW YORK

American Works, Delawanna, N. J.



Two Proctor Drying Machines (Truck Tray Type) for dry colors, in the plant of the Imperial Color Works, Glens Falls, N. Y., one open showing truck loads of material, and the other closed. These dryers have given satisfaction from the very first.

Chemicals Well Dried Are Half Sold

ASK THE MAN WHO USES
A PROCTOR DRYER

We build no inefficient dryers, and therefore do not hesitate to invite buyers to investigate any dryer we have installed.

It will not be necessary to go very far to see a Proctor Dryer in operation. There are more of them in use than any other kind, and they are all doing satisfactory work.

We will build a dryer to fit your plant and output, and absolutely guarantee it to deliver the capacity specified.

PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ, INC.
Formerly Phila. Textile Mach. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chicago
Charlotte

New York
Providence
Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Proctor

DRYERS

140



**HERCULES
CHEMICALS**

HERCULES POWDER CO.

OFFERS

A Few Odd Lots of Chemicals at Especially Attractive Prices

The chemicals listed here have been specially priced for immediate delivery from one of the New Jersey plants of the Hercules Powder Co.

Approximately 84,000 lbs. Refined T. N. T. Oils.

Approximately 11,000 lbs. Refined D. N. T. Oils.

Approximately 7,000 lbs. Acetic Anhydride 80% and 85% water white in carboys.

Approximately 8,000 lbs. Acetic Anhydride 70% and 75% in iron drums.

Approximately 1,900 lbs. Butyric Acids.

Approximately 4,300 lbs. Dinitrotoluol.

Approximately 2,500 lbs. Mononitrotoluol.

Approximately 100 lbs. Sodium Butyrate.

Keen buyers will be quick to take advantage of these attractive prices. Details and analyses may be obtained by addressing the

HERCULES POWDER CO.

120 Broadway, New York City
Wilmington, Delaware

Pfaudler Glass Lined Steel

Partial List of Industries Using Pfaudler Glass Lined Steel Equipment

Synthetic Colors
Sulphonated Oils
Printing Inks
General Chemicals
Hydrogenated Edible Oils
Celluloid
Pharmaceuticals
Toilet Preparations
Fruit Products
Lacquers
Explosives
Dye Products
Lemon Extracts
Invert Sugar

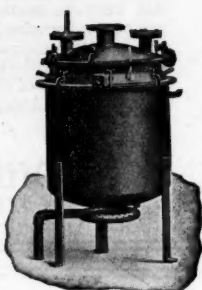
Partial List of Solutions Pfaudler Glass Lined Steel Equipment is Used to Contain

10% Solution of H Cl.
Concentrated H Cl.
4 to 5% Sulphuric Acid
Conc. Sulphuric Acid
25% Nitric Acid
Conc. Nitric Acid
Sodium Phosphate
Nitrate of Mercury
Zinc Chloride
Distilled Water

Some of the General Types of Apparatus to be had in Pfaudler Glass Lined Steel

Storage Tanks for Solvents
Storage Tanks for Distilled
Water
Vacuum Pans
Nitrators
Sulphonators
Chlorinators
Evaporators
Sublimators
Mixing Kettles, Steam
Jacketed, Hot Water
Jacketed, for oil bath, for
sand bath, for diffused
direct heat.
Evaporating and Crystalliz-
ing Pans

Special Equipment
Made to Suit Your
Needs



Pfaudler Utility Pot

Glass Lined Steel. Capacity 26 gallons. For the small scale manufacture of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and for laboratory use. Send for folder "What the Chief Chemist Said" giving specifications and showing special condensing, agitating and lifting and tilting mechanisms for use in conjunction with this equipment.

Pfaudler Single Piece Mixer:

Glass Lined Steel. The body of this tank is a single piece of Open Hearth Sheet Steel. The entire interior as well as the agitator is enameled with Pfaudler Glass Enamel. Capacity of tank shown 200 gallons, and is 42 ins. x 39 ins. inside. It may be had in different sizes and capacities up to 800 gallons. Prices on application.



Pfaudler Jacketed Evaporating Kettle:

Glass Lined Steel. Welded into one piece of open hearth steel, these kettles combine great strength with rapid conductivity of heat. Where high temperatures are required, an oil bath may be employed, heated by direct flame or in a separate heater. Furnished either with or without outlet in bottom. Various sizes and capacities.

Pfaudler Jacketed Still:

Glass Lined Steel. Tapering Gooseneck. Jacket and Enameled body of still are welded into one piece: top head bolted on and fitted with sight glasses: manhole cover secured by either swing bolts or through bolts. Tapering enameled gooseneck bolted to welded-on flanged nozzle in head. Flanged or threaded enameled outlet through stuffing box in bottom of jacket. Various sizes and capacities.



Bulletin C-5 sent on request

THE PFAUDLER CO., - Rochester, N. Y.

New York
110 West 40th St.

Chicago
1442 Conway Bldg.

San Francisco
206 Sharon Bldg.

St. Louis
440 Pierce Bldg.



IN THE STEPS

The Sales of Surplus Property conducted by the War Department offer such wonderful opportunities for economy in buying that discriminating manufacturers as well as consumers have bought and bought heavily.

The terms offered by the War Department in all public sales are of especial interest to purchasers of small quantities, and this class of buyer has been quick to follow in the steps of the big buyers.

Manufacturers, chemists and large institutions using medicinal drugs will find in this sale opportunities that do not exist in established markets. The War Department purposes transferring these items to American buyers at the lowest reasonable figure. Every bid will be given consideration. Interested purchasers are requested to study carefully a list of the items offered and are invited to inspect them at the Army Supply Bases nearest them. With a

SURPLUS PROPERTY
Office of the Quartermaster
MUNITIONS BLDG.,

The items offered are for sale by informal bid. Data as to quantity, how packed, location and conditions of sale may be had from the Depot Quartermaster nearest you whose address is given below.

Acidum Boricum Tablets.
Aether.
Aethyli Chloridum.
Agar-Agar.
Aloe Pulvis.
Aqua Ammonis.
Argent Nitras Crystals.
Argent Nitras Fusus
Bottles Argyrol
Bottles Argyrol or equivalent (Vitagol)
Tubes Atropinae Sulphus.
Bottles Balsam Peru.
Bottles Barbitol Tablets.
Bottles Chloratone Tablets.
Tins of Chloroform.
Bottles Caffeina Citrata.
Bottles Caffeina Nitrata.
Camphor, Powdered.
Cantharidas Powder.
Bottles Capsicum.
Bottles Chloralum Hydratum.
Bottles Chrysarobinum.
Bottles Collodium.
Bottles Crocotum.
Cupri Sulphas.
Tubes Digitalinum.
Tubes Digitalis.
Bottles Emetine Hydrochloride.
Bottles Emetine Hydrochloridum Tablets.
Bottles Ferri Phosphas Solubis.
Bottles Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis.
Bottles Fluidextract Ergotae.
Bottles Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhae.
Bottles Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum Tablets.
Bottles Hydrargyri Iodide Flavum.
Bottles Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite.
Bottles Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum.
Bottles Hydrargyri Salicylas.
Bottles Iodum.
Boxes Iodine Swabs.
Ipecacuanha Pulvis.



NEW YORK:
461 Eighth Ave.,
New York City.

Lot No. 30.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM TABLETS—54,350 bottles (250 in bottle)

Located at Philadelphia, Pa.
Mfr.—E. R. Squibbs & Co.
Packed—50 bottles to case.

Note: Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum stored also at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; and Atlanta, Ga.

Lot No. 32.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE—32 mgm. tablets—10,600 bottles (1,000 tablets in bottle)

Location—Chicago, Ill.
Mfr.—not given.
Packed—100 bottles in box.

Note: Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite 32 mgm. tablets, stored also at San Antonio, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga.

Lot No. 36.

IODINE SWABS—974,883 boxes (6 swabs in box)

Located at Philadelphia, Pa.
Mfr.—W. D. Young & Co., Inc.
Packed—1,000 boxes to case.

Note: Iodine Swabs stored also at St. Louis Depot, and Chicago.

Lot No. 39.

LIQUOR HYDROGENI DIOXIDE—13,864 bottles (1 lb. in bottle)

Located at St. Louis, Mo.
Mfr.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.
Packed—25 in case (1 lb. bottles).

Note: Hydrogeni Dioxide Liquor stored also at Chicago, Ill., and New Cumberland, Pa.

Lot No. 46.

OLEUM GOSSYPHII SEMINIS—87,336 tins (1 qt. in tin)

Located at Schenectady, N. Y.
Mfr.—American Cotton Oil Co.
Packed—10-gal. and 6-gal. tins.

Note: Oleum Gossypii Seminis stored also at Philadelphia, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lot No. 47.

OLEUM MENTHA PIPERATA—1500 bottles (1 oz. in bottle)

Located at Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mfr.—Magnus, Mabey & Reynolds.
Packed—

Note: Oleum Mentha Piperata stored also at Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; and Atlanta, Ga.

Address all communications and bids to the
CHICAGO: 1819 W. 39th St.,
Chicago, Ill.
BOSTON: Army Supply Base,
Boston, Mass.

OF BIG BUSINESS

determination to sell these quantities, the Department, as explained above, will consider any proposal made, but will make awards and conclude negotiations with those persons making the most advantageous offer to the Government.

Government specifications call for the highest quality in raw materials and finished products. The drugs and medicinal chemicals offered by the War Department in this sale conform to the highest standards of the War Department and are available at a time when manufacturers and consumers are demanding lower prices.

Progressive merchants are constantly availing themselves of the economies offered in these War Department Sales. Quick action is advised to obtain those items desired, as all are offered subject to prior sale.

Send in your bids NOW. Bids may be submitted up to 10 A. M. Eastern Standard Time, January 3, 1921.

RANCH
General, War Department
WASHINGTON, D. C.



When bidding, remember that buying groups may be formed to acquire such items that have a larger minimum selling unit than an individual purchaser would have use for.

Lot No. 48.

OLEUM RICINI (CASTOR OIL)—3742 quarts

Located at Washington, D. C.

Mfr.—Madison Trading Co.

Packed—1 qt. bottles—12 bottles to case.

2-qt. cans—24 cans to case.

3-pt. tins—30 tins to case.

Note: Oleum Ricini also stored at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.;

Chicago, Ill.; Newport News, Va.; and San Antonio, Tex.

Lot No. 49.

OLEUM TIGLII (CROTON OIL)—500 bottles (1 oz. in bottle)

Located at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mfr.—Dodge, Olcott & Co.

Packed—240 1-oz. bottles in case.

Note: Oleum Tiglii stored also at Chicago, Ill.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Lot No. 54.

PLUMBI ACETAS—18,500 bottles (1 lb. in tin—10,050 tins)

Located at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mfr.—E. R. Squibb & Sons Co.

Packed—100 in case.

Lot No. 59.

SCOPOLAMINE HYDROBROMIDUM—27,162 tubes (mgm. hypo-

tubs 20 in tube)

Located at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mfr.—Fraser Tablet Co.

Packed—5 cases, 5,000 tubes each.

1 case, 2,162 tubes.

Note: Scopolamine Hydrobromidum stored also at Brooklyn, N. Y.; and

St. Louis, Mo.

Lot No. 60.

STRYCHINAE SULPHAS—139,995 tubes (1 mgm. hypo tabs.,

20 in tube)

Located at Federal Street Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

Mfr.—Ely Lilly Co.

Packed—1 case, 4,995 tubes.

27 cases, 5,000 tubes.

Note: Strychnine Sulphas stored also at St. Louis, Mo.

Lot No. 65.

SULPHUR LOTOM—25,699 lbs. (1 lb. to carton)

Located at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mfr.—Nassau Sulphur Works, New York City.

Packed—100 cartons to case.

Note: Sulphur Lotom stored also at Washington, D. C.; Brooklyn, N. Y.;

and Chicago, Ill.

Lot No. 68.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS—4,400 jars

(½ lb. to jar)

Located at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mfr.—E. R. Squibb & Sons Co.

Packed—100 ½-lb. jars to case.

Qts. Liquor Cresolis Compositum.
Bottles Liquor Hydrogeni Dioxide.
Bottles Magnesii Carbonas Pulvis.
Magnesii Sulphas.
Methylis Salicylas.
Bottles Oleum Auranti Corticis.
Bottles Oleum Caryophylli.
Bottles Oleum Chenopodii Capsules.
Oleum Gossypii Semina.
Bottles Oleum Menthas Piperata.
Qts. Oleum Ricini (Castor Oil).
Bottles Oleum Tiglii.
Bottles Phenol (Carbolic Acid).
Bottles Peptonizing Tablets.
Bottles Pilulae Aloili Compositae Tablets.
Bottles Pilulae Catharticae Compound.
Bottles Plumbi Acetas.
Tins Plumbi Acetas.
Bottles Potassi Hydroxidum.
Bottles Potassi Iodidum.
Bottles Protargol or Equivalent.
Tubes Quinine Hydrochlorosulphas.
Tubes Quinine Dihydrochloridum.
Tubes Quinine Hydrochlorosulphas.
Bottles Sulphas Crystals, U.S.P.
Jars Sapo Mollis.
Tubes Scopolamine Hydrobromidum.
Bottles Strychninae Sulphas.
Bottles Trochsci, Ammonii Chloridi.
Bottles Quinine Sulphas Crystals.
Lbs. Sodii Boras Pulvis.
Bottles Sodii Carbonas Monohydratus.
Tins Sodii Phosphas Exsiccatus Pulvis.
Bottles Spiritus Ammonia Aromatisus.
Lbs. Sulphur Lotum.
Tubes Strychninae Sulphas Hypo Tablets.
Tubes Scroph Anthinum.
Jars Unguentum Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis.
Tubes Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxide Flabi.
Tins Unguentum Hydrargyri, 10% Mercury.
Bottles Zinci Oxidum.
Cartons Zinci Sulphas.



pot Quartermaster at the following addresses:

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Transportation Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

SAN FRANCISCO:

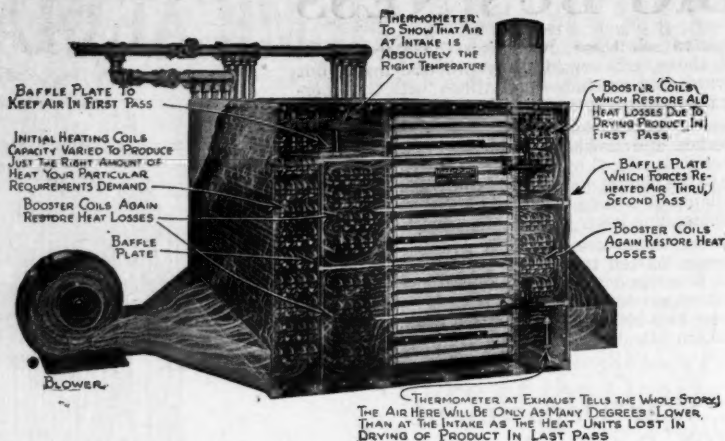
Fort Mason,
San Francisco, Calif.

SAN ANTONIO:

San Antonio,
Tex.

Why not a test with your own product?

If you will send to our laboratory a generous sample of your wet material, we will dry it free of charge, and return it to you with complete record sheet. This will give you definite figures from which you can judge Gordon efficiency.



Time saved pays the cost

One way that Gordon Dryers save money is by saving time—for "time is money"—in the Drying Department as in any department of the plant.

Gordon Dryers save this time because they do their work with scientifically calculated efficiency and with absolute uniformity.

The maximum degree of heat that can be used without damage to the product is determined in advance. The air currents are maintained at that temperature throughout the entire dryer during the whole of the drying period. And because this uniformity of temperature means also uniformity of absorptive capacity, dehydration is completed in every tray at exactly the same time and in precisely the shortest time consistent with proper drying.

■ This unequalled efficiency of Gordon Dryers is due to the patented Gordon

system of re-inforced heat, clearly shown in the accompanying illustration. After the air currents pass over each series of trays, they are reheated, by contact with the "booster" coils, so that the temperature in the last pass is the same as in the first.

Carefully kept records have shown that the money actually saved by shortening the drying period and stabilizing the volume of output soon repays the cost of the Gordon equipment.

Other distinctive advantages of the Gordon Dryer are: economy of space; lower operating costs and the elimination of waste through burning, over-drying, under-drying, sublimation or case hardening of material.

No matter what your drying operations may be, Gordon Dryers are made in styles and sizes suitable for your drying work.

Gordon Dryers

GORDON DRYER CORPORATION

(Affiliated with Grinnell Company)

MAIN OFFICE, WORKS AND LABORATORY: 275 WEST EXCHANGE STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW YORK: 1 LIBERTY STREET

PHILADELPHIA: 1222 STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.

CHICAGO: 208 So. LA SALLE STREET

BOSTON: 79 MILK STREET

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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THE CANCELLATION EVIL

Business houses of good standing do not cancel contracts, made in good faith, because prices have gone down. Organizations of repute do not "squeal" when caught on the wrong end of the market. Neither do they dodge their just obligations by squirming out of contracts on a minor technicality, sought out for the purpose, and which, in a rising market, would be completely overlooked. The really big houses—big in business honor whether capitalized for five thousand or five million—are living up to their contracts, accepting deliveries, and some are going to the wall as a consequence. They may fail but will do so honorably and with reputation unsmirched to start anew, when the storm has blown over, with the full confidence of the trade. For those who cancel, except the cancellation be the result of legitimate and extenuating circumstances, may it be hoped that the news of their sacrifice of reputation and subsequent court suits be published to the four corners of the globe as a warning to the commercial world against this method of doing business.

A recent statement issued by the Guaranty Trust Company shows how cancellations are jeopardizing American foreign business:

"The most serious feature of our foreign trade relations today is the increase in the number of cancellations of orders, the repudiation of contracts, and the protesting of irrevocable credits upon technical grounds by some American concerns. These practices, whatever justification they may or may not have, have assumed proportions lately which threaten to jeopardize the standing of the United States in the markets of the world. They have been resorted to in most cases because the recent decline in commodity prices has occasioned substantial losses to importers here, who, consequently, are endeavoring to relieve themselves of obligations entered into with foreign houses."

The evil of cancellations and contract jumping in general have received little attention during the past five years, as might naturally be expected with demand at a high peak, but the present reported prevalence of the practices only emphasizes the need, for all trades, of standard sales contracts without loop-holes.

REPEAL THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX

The Government cannot depend upon a tax on excess profits to meet the huge expenses of the next few years, estimated at almost four billion dollars annually, for there will be no profits to tax if prices continue to fall and mills and factories run on reduced time. The present Administration does not believe in a tariff and its policy has reduced the Government income from this source to a minimum. Three years ago the taxes from pre-

war sources amounted to very little more than one billion. The remainder was raised by taxes on incomes and the profits of corporations, principally.

War profits have passed into oblivion. Foreign trade is dead and large export houses that were doing an enormous business during the war are now barely able to pay expenses. In woolen, cotton, chemical, dyestuff, rubber, automobile, furniture, carpet, shoe and leather, knit goods and other lines of industry even normal profits are uncertain. It is therefore very doubtful whether the excess profits tax will yield sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government. The loss may be made up in part by higher duties on imports, but the surest and most satisfactory solution of the problem, in the view of leading business men, is a gross sales tax. This suggestion which appeared originally in *DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS* in May, 1917, has grown more popular from year to year and is now advocated by business associations in all sections of the country. Every man knows the amount of his gross sales. He calculates the tax at the close of the year and sends a check to the Collector of Revenue. There are no complicated forms, no exemptions, no puzzling legal problems calling for the services of attorneys and accountants.

Such a tax is passed on to the consumer. It does not disturb a firm's business system or make demands which anyone would deem unreasonable. On the other hand the excess profits tax, greatly handicaps and restricts business. It is human to seek to escape its burdens. It is safe to say that every industry in the United States has felt its blighting influence upon production and enterprise, and it should be repealed.

THE RETAILER AT FAULT

Speaking before a gathering of 1,300 business men in New York recently, J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, said that the retailers of the country are to blame for the present business slump. Had the retailers been willing to keep their affairs in a healthy condition and been willing to take their inevitable losses gradually, no real crash in prices would have occurred. Although they knew deflation had to come sooner or later, they balked at taking the slightest loss—balked at small losses which would have prevented big ones—and as a consequence, buying stopped and values crashed about their ears. Manufacturers and jobbers have done their part and are still doing it, but the retailer is clogging things up by refusal and, in many cases, absolute financial inability to take a loss owing to business indiscretion in time of prosperity. By doing a great deal of talking and advertising about low prices without really cutting prices, the retail trade of the country to-day is the biggest stumbling block in the path of business improvement. The public has stopped buying. The retailer is the one who can start the ball rolling by enticing buyers back and he can only do this by getting to bed-rock at once. The sooner he

takes his loss, the sooner will he be in a position to resume business on a normal profit basis, retrieve his losses and put business back on a healthy footing.

EFFECT OF SHORTER HOURS

British industries report that the voluntary reduction of working hours to a 48-hour week has resulted in a decline in production corresponding to the shorter time, especially where production depends upon machinery. Where output is dependent upon the exertion of the worker there was no loss. The chief inspector of factories and workshops reports that several industries found that the shortening of the hours was accompanied by a reduction in the hourly rate of production, for which no explanation is offered.

In the United States the prosperity of war workers had an immediate effect upon production, especially in the industries which paid wages never dreamed of even by labor agitators. The average union man made as much in three days as he had previously earned in a week. He worked with less energy and took more time off for pleasure. With the spread of unemployment there has been a gradual improvement in production and efficiency, and less inclination to strike, by those who have steady positions. Reduction in wages, however, will be the supreme test of labor's willingness to do its share in the general readjustment.

The industrial stocks were hit hardest in the liquidation on the New York Stock Exchange, last week. On Friday the recessions were from 2 to 8 points in the active issues. More than 100 stocks made new low records for the year, including American Smelting and Refining and U. S. Industrial Alcohol. Other stocks seriously affected were Corn Products Refining and Virginia-Carolina Chemical. Wall Street opinion seems nearly unanimous that the causes for the decline are to be found in the economic situation which has influenced the banks to refuse to renew loans on commodities which have been falling rapidly in price. The selling of securities represents the effort to obtain necessary funds.

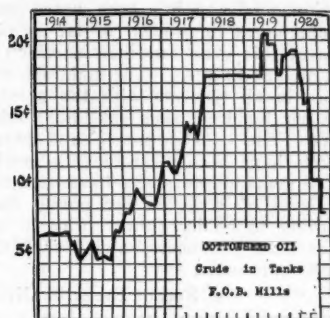
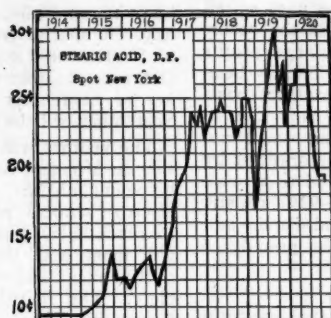
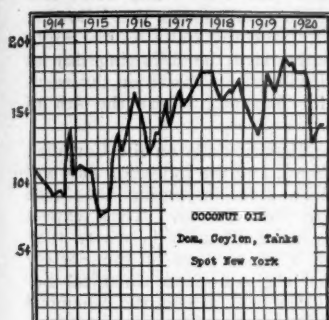
Some items in the market are so low in price that buyers figure their weakness will drive them still lower. These very same buyers will be hustling to cover their needs a few months hence at considerably higher prices. 'Twas ever thus in a weak market.

The current business situation likens itself to a precipitation from a supersaturated solution. The solution of prices was overloaded and when banks began to retrench on commodity loans, they threw in a crystal which started a rapid precipitation of the whole batch.

American industry is to-day being subjected to the acid test. And when the test is over, the pure gold will remain. The brass will dissolve and be washed away.

The Soap Makers' Raw Material Markets

A Review of the Price Movements in Oils, Fats, Alkalies and Glycerin Since the Beginning of the Slump in Prices



OWING to the speculative nature of all raw materials and by-products of the soap industry, the slump of the past few months has struck the manufacturers of soaps a rather hard blow, especially those who have carried any quantity of supplies down from the peak. Of course, all commodity markets have stood losses but the break has apparently been most severe where speculation was greatest. With the steady tightening of the financial situation, soap raw material prices reflected the pressure very accurately.

Buying within the past six months has been on a decided down grade and prices have only naturally followed the trend down. Oils and fats were in good demand early in the year in common with most other commodities and the strength of the demand for soaps from textile and other sources enabled the soap makers to pay much higher prices than are now possible. As might be expected, however, the oils were the first to show the effect of the present slump in business and, as early as May of this year, were feeling the effect of the desire for lower prices on the part of buyers. In this movement all of the oils were more or less affected, especially the vegetable oils and particularly cottonseed.

The Slump in Oil Prices

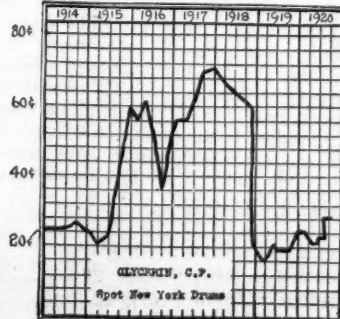
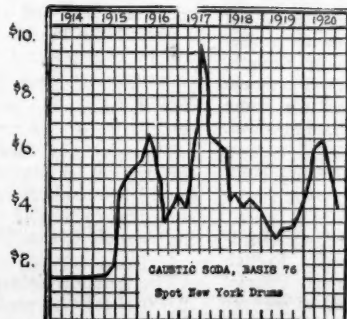
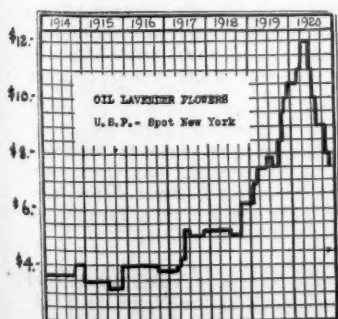
The decline in crude cottonseed oil since July has amounted to 8½¢ per pound or a little more than 50% of the price then asked. This movement has been reflected to a greater or less extent in all the other vegetable oils with the exception of the coconut oils. These have shown surprising steadiness in view of the general weakness of the market. Domestic Ceylon type coco-

nut oil in tanks has shown a decline from 18¢ per pound in April to 14½¢ per pound now quoted on the spot, or a little more than 20% net, although in the meantime prices as low as 13½¢ per pound were recorded. The present attitude of sellers of oil seems to be to reduce stocks to a minimum in order to avoid further losses. This policy has been hard to follow in the case of the seasonal oils such as the fish oils and in these the greatest distress is at present evident.

The failure of the Japanese banking system in the spring of this year was the immediate cause of price recessions here. The cessation of buying by the Japanese and the offer of goods of Japanese or foreign origin owned by Japanese for resale at decided losses were the immediate effects of the tightening of the money market in Japan. Immediately following the lively buying of the early spring this situation threw the markets of this country into confusion and coupled with the retrenchment policy of American bankers has forced the entire market down.

The Alkali Situation

The alkali markets have been affected in much the same way as the oil markets by the deflation process. Japanese buyers in the early spring were in the market here in great force and in competition with them were buyers from the Scandinavian countries. Scarcities were met everywhere and prices advanced rapidly on the strength of the scarcity. Caustic soda illustrates the course of the alkalies in its rapid rise to \$6.50 per hundred in May. From this level it rapidly fell to a present price of around \$4.00 per hundred. At the begin-



ning of the present year contracts were made for caustic soda on a basis of \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% fused f. o. b. works, which is equivalent to about \$4.11 per hundred basis 76%. The increased cost of production coupled with the uncertainty of the future of the industry led producers to hold back offers of contracts over 1921 until very recently when it was announced that contracts would be made at \$3.75 per hundred basis 60% f. o. b. works, or \$4.75 per hundred basis 76%. A growing tendency has been noted on the part of all manufacturers to prevent as far as possible the recurrence of this year's market in which the large profits went to middle men. The soda ash situation has been similar in all respects with the present contract basis \$1.85 per hundred basis 48% light ash in bags f. o. b. works. The caustic potash and potassium carbonate markets have been recently very much demoralized by lack of demand and prices have been reduced to a present level of 17c@22c per pound for 88-92% caustic according to holder (lower price in second hands and higher from producers) and 17c@17½c per pound for 80-85% carbonate.

The Recent Break in Glycerin

It is only within the past few weeks that glycerin has displayed any genuine weakness. All through the first few months of the slump, glycerin prices were maintained firmly by producers and owing to the comparatively small lots of refined which were held by resellers, price cutting by outsiders was not very widespread. Large importations of foreign crudes came in here during the early part of 1920 but did not appear to embarrass refiners nor to affect the price of refined glycerins. The demand for refined glycerin during the first half of 1920 by July had ridden the price up to 28c a pound for C. P. in drums. The 28c figure represented the top and, although demand dwindled steadily after this, the price was maintained stiffly by refiners at this level until within a few weeks ago. The descent has been rapid with the development of further weaknesses in the market, and refiners are now doing 21c a pound for C. P. in drums while outsiders are throwing resale goods overboard at figures under 20c. Dynamite glycerin is available at 18c. Crudes are weak in the general vicinity of 11c and tending lower.

The Market For Sundries

Like all other products, soap manufacturers' sundries, fillers, perfumes, and products of a like nature, have been carried down. The essential oil group has suffered severely, undoubtedly as a reflection of the inflated prices asked by foreign producers and the consequent high cost goods left on the hands of American importers. Citronella, Ceylon, has broken from 90c last May down to 45c a pound at present. Oil of lavender flowers around which has centered the fight against a price of 320 francs per kilo as named by French producers, has shown a steady decline during the past few months in spite of the high price asked in Grasse. Spike oil is down to \$2.25 and probably less. Practically all aromatics have shown a downward movement as demand dropped off and increased quantities of French, German and English goods arrived here. The case of borax has been an outstanding exception for some time, supplies being scarce and the price holding firm. However, recent quotations show a tendency to ease down slowly which is the first intimation of a relief from scarcity in over a year.

A cablegram from Commercial Attache W. C. Huntington, Paris, dated November 15, states that a French decree of November 8, published in the Journal Officiel for November 13, prohibits the importation of pepper into France and Algeria.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMING TO NEW YORK

The American Chemical Society has arranged to entertain and convene with members of the British Society of Chemical Industry who cross the Atlantic to attend the annual meeting of the British Society which is to be held at Montreal next year.

The meeting will be held August 29 to August 31. On the night of August 31 the British and Canadian chemists will go by special train to Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls, where they will spend the following day. A special train will leave the Falls on the night of September 1st and will arrive the following day at Ottawa. Another special will leave Ottawa on the evening of September 2nd for Toronto, where the 4th of September will be spent.

The visitors will reach Niagara Falls on the Canadian side on Monday, September 8, and the following day will be spent on the American side, inspecting the large electro-chemical plants in the vicinity. They expect to reach New York City on September 9, where they will meet with the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society. The British delegates will attend the Chemical Exposition which opens September 12.

RENEWAL OF LIQUOR PERMITS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Application for renewal permits issued under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act must be made on or before December 1, it has been announced by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. All permits issued prior to January 17, 1919, now outstanding will automatically expire December 31, 1920. Federal Prohibition Directors are authorized to issue renewal permits to transport and prescribe. Applications for all other renewal permits will be sent, with the Director's recommendation for approval or disapproval, to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner at Washington for final action.

Where application for renewal permit has been filed on or before December 1 and has not been issued on or before December 31, because of delay in the Office of the Director or Prohibition Commissioner the permit held by the applicant, for renewal of which application has been filed, may continue in force as a renewal permit until final action on the renewal application is taken, and such renewal permit issued or such application disapproved.

MAY POSTPONE DYE TARIFF BILL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senator Curtis of Kansas, who was in charge of the dyestuff bill in the Senate, believes no action will be taken on the bill at the short session of Congress. He bases his belief on the fact that many are opposed to the licensing plan of the bill as it passed the House. He thinks the dyestuff legislation will be incorporated in the general tariff bill which will be introduced into the Congress which convenes after March 4.

The plan for establishing a foreign trade financing corporation capitalized at \$100,000,000 has been submitted to members of the American Bankers Association and financiers, and will be discussed at a meeting of the Association in Chicago, Dec. 10 and 11.

The Auction Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey street sold 25,000 shares of preferred stock of the Nemours Trading Corporation, last week, for \$100 for the lot.

JAPAN ARRANGES CAMPHOR ALLOTMENT

Y. Sakai, resident commissioner of the Japanese Camphor Monopoly, announces that the Japanese government has decided to reduce the allotment to 2,335 piculs, which was the same as that for last quarter, and to hold the price at 255 yen per 112 pounds, or approximately \$1.13 per pound at normal exchange, the same level at which it stood during July, August and September. The original figure set by the Japanese monopoly for the fourth quarter was 6,200 piculs. It was further announced that the Japanese Government had agreed to protect the celluloid interests against a serious decline in price by offering to adjust the price should there be a further decline during the quarter which would embarrass the consumers here.

Celluloid interests in the United States accepted the terms. Mr. Sakai stated that the production of the Japanese interests was being held to approximately the normal quantities and that there was neither a shortage nor an oversupply of camphor in the hands of his principals. The usual amount of camphor is available for export, and there will be no exclusion by the Japanese with respect to any buyers who wish to purchase supplies. The only stipulation will be the usual one as to responsibility and credit of the purchaser. Mr. Sakai said he had no information regarding the allotment for the first quarter of 1921.

SEEK LICENSE FOR GERMAN ICHTHYOL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Federal Trade Commission has published the following list of applications made to it last month for licenses under the enemy-owned trade-marks, pursuant to the trading with the enemy act, which are of special interest to the readers of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Trade-mark "Ichthyol," No. 61,011, dated February 26, 1917, to Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermanni & Company, Hamburg, Germany, for "Plasters and Certain Medical Preparations."

License applied for by Meadows Oil and Chemical Corporation, 171 Madison ave., New York City, N. Y.

Trade-mark "Ichthyol," No. 62,602, dated May 14, 1907, to Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermanni & Company, of Hamburg, Germany, for "Medicinal Sulphonic Acids and Their Salts."

License applied for by Meadows Oil and Chemical Corporation, 171 Madison ave., New York City, N. Y.

Trade-mark "Ichthyol," No. 62,603, dated May 14, 1907, to Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermanni & Company, of Hamburg, Germany, for "Medicinal Sulphonic Acids and Their Salts."

License applied for by Meadows Oil and Chemical Corporation, 171 Madison ave., New York City, N. Y.

Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, will offer for sale on Dec. 10 at Buffalo, 500 shares of the common stock of the J. P. Devine Company. The full amount of common stock issued by the company is 1,000 shares.

Fritzsche Brothers, 82 Beekman street, New York suffered a loss of several thousand dollars by fire, on Saturday when burglars blew open a safe on the first floor of the firm's five-story building.

Parrish, spice manufacturers, Baltimore, Md., lost heavily by smoke and water when fire broke out on the first floor of their building, on Sunday last.

G. A. Berry, vice president and general manager of the Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., sailed Thursday for Europe on the Imperator.

SUIT OVER BASIC COAL DISTILLATION PATENT INVOLVES LARGE INTERESTS

Albert Heye Seeks Possession of Papers Issued to Dr. Wurtz and Assigned to Heye By the Chemical Education Co.—Actions for Infringement Likely to Follow

Suits for infringement of patents for the distillation of bituminous coal issued to Dr. Henry Wurtz are probable when an action begun several years ago to recover legal possession of the Wurtz patents is finally decided. This case has reached the last stages of the litigation which has become extremely involved owing to a patent attorney's extraordinary acts, followed by his death and that of two defendants.

Demurrers interposed by the executrices of the estate of Henry Schreiter, an attorney, in an action in equity brought by Albert Heye against the American Chemical Education Co., and the Schreiter estate, were argued in Part IV of the New York Supreme Court, before Judge Finch, last week, by Herman G. Loew who is associated with Edward J. Shumway in the suit brought by Mr. Heye to recover \$25,000 and interest since 1906 when he loaned the money to the Chemical Education Co. Schreiter was attorney for Albert Heye, and it is alleged in the complaint that Schreiter advised Heye not to have an assignment of the company's patents, which the company had made to Heye as security for his loan, recorded in the Patent Office at Washington. Then Schreiter induced Heye and the officers of the American Chemical Education Co. to make an assignment of the patents to him as attorney for the purpose of selling them. Schreiter is accused of making a contract for the sale of the patents for \$60,000, and collected \$6,000, which had not been accounted for by Schreiter at the time of his death. The patents were assigned by Schreiter to the Fuel Products Company, which is also a party to the suit. Executrices of the estate of Thomas B. Stillman, former president of the American Chemical Education Co., and James P. Geddes, who advanced part of the money paid by the Fuel Products Company for the patents, were also made defendants.

The suit by Albert Heye was begun about six years ago, and has been dragging along in the courts because of new actions made necessary by the death of Henry Schreiter, James P. Geddes and Thomas B. Stillman. Robert P. Schur represented the Schreiter estate in the beginning, but was succeeded by Dineen and Dineen. Charles R. Pelgram appeared for the Fuel Products Company. The suit has been watched with keen interest by patent attorneys and chemists engaged in the coal-tar industry, owing to the fact that the patents involved basic processes for the distillation of bituminous coal worked out by Dr. Henry Wurtz, formerly chemical examiner in the U. S. Patent Office. Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, of Stevens Institute, was instrumental in obtaining the patents for Dr. Wurtz.

The demurrers by the lawyer for the Schreiter estate claimed that the plaintiff instituted the suit as an individual, while if a right of action exists it rests in the defendant corporation, and that different causes of action have been improperly united—one against the defendant corporation and the other against the representatives of Henry Schreiter.

Judge Finch took the papers and reserved decision. If the tangled situation is straightened out, and the patents made available for use, it is expected that an experimental plant will be constructed to work out the Wurtz processes on a commercial scale. At a small plant erected for the purpose at the time the patents were obtained, one ton of cannel coal is reported to have yielded the following products: 800 lbs. of

crude oil without tar; 1,200 lbs. of coke; 5 per cent carbolic acid; 10 per cent hard paraffine wax; 45 per cent heavy lubricating oil; 16 per cent light lubricating oil; 10 per cent naphtha, gasoline grade. Among those who studied the process at the time were Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Prof. Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute, and Dr. William H. Wahl, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

ANALYSIS OF MINERAL WATERS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The annual fall inspection of springs and wells used as sources of medicinal and table waters is being made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. One specialist has already covered the territory from Maine to Missouri and has visited 50 springs. Another is still out; when he finishes his work practically all sources from which water is sold in interstate shipments will have been studied.

Under the provisions of the food and drugs act, water for use as a beverage or for medicinal purposes comes under the regulatory supervision of the Department of Agriculture, if the water is sold outside the boundaries of the state in which the spring is located.

The department does not content itself with the analysis of samples sent in by its agents; it believes that a far more efficient protection is afforded if the water is also tested at its source. This reduces the laboratory work and affords an opportunity for specialists to conduct educational work where the conditions seem to warrant. It is extremely difficult for the layman to determine the wholesome qualities of water. Water that is clear, cold, and sparkling may be dangerously polluted, while water that is brown and repulsive in appearance may be of high sanitary quality.

The General Chemical Company, representing the Vulcan Detinning Company in the sale of its anhydrous tetrachloride of tin, will continue to act as its sales agent, not only for anhydrous tetrachloride of tin, but also for caustic soda, tin crystals, and bichloride of tin produced during the coming year at this company's plants at Sewaren, N. J., and Neville Island, Pa., the latter having been lately acquired by the Vulcan Detinning Company and operated by the Republic Chemical Company, Inc.

An anonymous gift of \$200,000 toward a five-million-dollar fund for the promotion of research in science and in engineering was announced, last week, by the Engineering Foundation at its headquarters in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th st. This contribution brings the Foundation's fund to \$500,000. It is the aim of the Foundation to obtain \$1,000,000 by Jan. 1.

Papers read at the monthly meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society on Friday, Nov. 19, were "The Zone of Maximum Colloidality," by Jerome Alexander, and "Beyond the Laboratory; a Note on the Chemistry of Olfactics," by Elwood Hendrick.

The Academy of Political Science will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, Dec. 9 and 10, when prominent men in foreign trade and finance, will discuss the tariff question.

Law & Co., Atlanta, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. manufacturers of chemical products, are erecting a plant at Cordele, Ga.

W. P. Lauler is now in charge of the New York office of Read Holliday Co., Ltd., Huddersfield, Eng.

Books of Trade Interest

APPLICATION OF DYESTUFFS TO TEXTILES, PAPER, LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS. By J. Merritt Matthews, Ph.D. 8 vo. 768 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1920.

The present volume is an elaboration of the author's earlier text, "Laboratory Manual of Dyeing and Textile Chemistry," and an application of the principles there developed to commercial scale operations. The treatment of fabrics before and after dyeing as well as the actual dyeing operation itself are treated in great detail with illustrations of the various tools employed in the processes. Directions for carrying out the various operations described on a laboratory scale are included and preserve the text book nature of the work, which is, however, designed more particularly as a reference work for actual plant operators. Aside from the full treatment of the subject of woven materials and their treatment which naturally occupy the greater part of the author's attention, there are chapters on the theory of dyeing, application of dyes to leather and various other less usual materials, the preparation of lakes, the testing of dyes and of fibres, and copious addenda in the form of useful tables for dyers. Care has been taken by the author to prevent the book from becoming too theoretical while at the same time including enough theory to cover the needs of the plant worker. The idea is well carried out and the volume should prove a valuable addition to the library of all plants engaged in dyeing operations.

THE CHEMISTS' YEAR BOOK. Edited by F. W. Atack. In two volumes. 12 mo. 1136 pages. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 1920. (Fifth Annual Edition).

This year book is admittedly an attempt to supply the type of information to be found in "Chemiker Kalender" to English speaking chemists. The subject matter from the nature of the book is such as to permit little originality to be shown in its presentation. The volumes are of convenient pocket size and are printed in readable type. The present edition has gone through its fifth revision and so far as may be judged is accurate and free from typographical errors. The subject matter treated is in all respects similar to that of the German book after which it was patterned although it is not a translation and the tables generally have been made up from original sources. Certainly it is far more comprehensive than any other similar work in the English language.

YEAR BOOK OF MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The Year Book of The Merchants Association for 1919-20 is now being distributed. It contains 334 printed pages and it gives a summary of The Association's activities for the year ending May 1, 1920. The names of the officers of the Association with alphabetical and classified lists of its members, together with the personnel of its thirty-three standing committees and its staff are included in the book.

Reports are presented of the work of the Traffic Bureau, Foreign Trade Bureau, Industrial Bureau, Legislative Service, Convention Committee, and the various lines of activity in which the members took part.

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has issued a pamphlet on "Recent Developments in By-Product Coke Oven Engineering." The account is written by Joseph Becker, consulting engineer, and F. W. Sperr, Jr., chief chemist. Among the topics discussed are the triangular flued oven system, and the new Koppers gas oven. The pamphlet is illustrated.

Business Brevities

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have obtained a judgment against Henry Heineman for \$563.

The Rumford Chemical Works, East St. Louis, Ill., is having plans prepared for a three-story structure, estimated to cost \$100,000.

Raleigh Steuber, 2 Rector street, has been appointed New York manager of the Aome Sales Corporation of Chicago, soap stock, fatty acids, candles.

The Board of Directors of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. has decided to increase the capitalization of the company from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

The Union Chemical Company, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston, announces the election of A. S. Carlton as vice president. He was associated for many years with Seaver & Co.

The George S. Coyne Chemical Company, Inc., has purchased a five-story store building at 114 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for \$23,500. The building will be used as a salesroom and warehouse.

The number of failures among traders in chemicals and drugs in the United States in October was seventeen. This compares with six in the same month last year and twenty in the same month two years ago.

Walter Laib, who has been with the Ohio Salt Company, Rittman, Ohio, for nine years as chief chemist and general superintendent, has resigned to assume the position of treasurer and sales manager of the Cleveland Match Company.

George H. Morgan has been elected treasurer of E. F. Houghton & Co., manufacturers of oils, Philadelphia. The position of secretary of the company, formerly held by Mr. Morgan, has been filled by the election of George W. Pressell, chief of the Houghton research staff.

The current issue of the General Chemical Bulletin contains a vivid account of the experience of James W. Van Weelden of the company's New York office in the Wall street explosion on September 16. Mr. Van Weelden was one of the few chemical people who was an actual witness of the catastrophe.

Robert Gilchrist & Co., manufacturers of talc and other chemicals, have filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$481,818 and assets of \$453,290, consisting of real estate at Darien, Conn., \$100,000; cash, \$101; notes, \$1,260; stock, \$30,616; machinery, tools, &c., \$118,527; accounts, \$116,862, and stocks, \$85,923.

W. F. Fisher of Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, New York essential oil house, has just left for an extended business trip through the United States and Canada in the interests of the company. K. D. Tucker, formerly of the American Aniline Products, New York, is now acting as sales manager in the absence of Mr. Fisher.

Stock of the Corn Products Refining Co. broke 3 points on Friday last. E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Company, was quoted by Dow, Jones & Co. as saying: "There has been no thought of reducing the dividend on the common stock of Corn Products Refining Company below 6 per cent. Present earnings justify this rate and it will be maintained." For the first nine months of this year Corn Products earned the equivalent of \$22.50 a share for the common.

PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS

Census Bureau Reports Factory Output For 3-months Period to Sept. 30—Production of Vegetable Oils 250,289,451 Pounds—Edible Oils Lead the List

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Nov. 22.—The factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oils and derivatives) during the three-month period ended September 30, 1920, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 250,289,451 pounds; fish oils, 26,244,350 pounds, animal fats, 343,000,091 pounds; and grease, 79,791,840 pounds; a total of 699,325,732 pounds. Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 271,563,430 pounds, appears for edible and neutral lard. Next in order are linseed oil with 126,137,706 pounds; tallow with 69,883,625 pounds; cottonseed oil with 51,875,320 pounds; and coconut oil with 33,607,312 pounds.

Nearly all the crude vegetable oils are passed through a refining process, although some virgin oil is expressed. The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 51,523,813 pounds; coconut, 36,547,190 pounds; peanut, 25,390,184 pounds; soya-bean, 7,810,319 pounds; and corn, 21,248,547 pounds.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS (POUNDS)

	For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1920	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1920
VEGETABLE OILS:		
Cottonseed, crude	51,875,320	33,357,395
Cottonseed, refined	51,523,813	170,688,673
Peanut, virgin and crude	3,498,331	33,163,513
Peanut, refined	25,390,184	15,409,550
Coconut or copra, crude	33,607,312	94,008,307
Coconut or copra, refined	36,547,190	27,857,920
Corn, crude	28,221,470	6,844,651
Corn, refined	21,248,547	11,994,173
Soya-bean, crude	7,810,319	24,969,279
Soya-bean, refined	7,810,319	12,958,503
Olive, virgin and crude	3,000	42,937,373
Olive, refined	3,000	3,260,762
Palm-kernel, crude	303,497	551,896
Palm-kernel, refined	107,047	53,658
Rapeseed	126,137,706	3,976,548
Linseed	126,137,706	77,593,083
Chinese wood or tung	6,179,384	21,266,957
Castor	6,179,384	3,876,677
Palm	303,497	8,904,173
Chinese vegetable tallow	389,384	402,827
All other	389,384	7,370,859
FISH OILS:		
Cod and Cod-liver	544,056	1,614,742
Menhaden	13,097,733	18,192,073
Whale	5,877,175	11,952,436
Herring	1,914,285	6,814,739
Sperm	1,837,600	4,713,043
All other (including Marine animal)	2,973,501	6,390,247
ANIMAL FATS:		
Lard, neutral	12,656,602	5,066,601
Lard, other edible	258,906,828	95,248,586
Tallow, edible	7,949,460	4,380,153
Tallow, inedible	61,994,165	56,653,099
Neatsfoot oil	1,553,086	1,590,974
GREASES:		
White	11,412,159	7,924,261
Yellow	8,877,483	8,955,967
Brown	7,692,908	12,662,194
Bone	7,553,760	5,304,744
Tankage	24,884,685	12,815,132
Garbage or house	12,513,966	11,719,242
Wool	1,825,258	1,440,166
Recovered or degrass	3,125,387	1,694,030
All other	1,906,239	3,578,324
DERIVATIVES:		
Acidulated soap stock	8,098,212	17,657,782
Cottonseed foots	19,651,412	14,792,306
Cottonseed foots (distilled)	1,296,239	6,783,140
Other vegetable foots	11,302,224	4,398,045
Other vegetable foots (distilled)	526,727	924,198
Fatty acids	10,604,643	10,743,116
Fatty acids (distilled)	24,011,789	7,181,491
Glycerin, crude, 80% basis	14,686,578	6,073,742
Glycerin, dynamite	9,246,797	10,962,045
Glycerin, chemically pure	8,090,178	3,041,274
Hydrogenated oil	53,008,121	15,600,859
Lard oil	5,226,100	3,549,671
Oleo oil, edible	27,763,950	14,374,868
Red oil	7,587,647	7,472,168
Stearic acid	4,961,371	3,087,581
Animal stearin, edible	15,631,143	4,345,028
Animal stearin, inedible	3,614,122	3,154,217
Tallow oil	3,161,868	3,090,430
Vegetable stearin	9,951,111	3,342,007
Miscellaneous soap stock	1,174,390	3,262,102

GERMANS CALL AMERICANS UNFAIR*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 6.—The Political Economy Committee of the National Economic Council discussed trade relations with the United States and the dyestuffs question, at its last session. Privy Councillor Buecher, a representative of the Foreign Office, told the committee the American attitude was to discourage and restrict imports from Germany as far as possible.

Privy Councillor Duisberg of Bayer & Co. said America permitted the import of only such dyestuffs that Americans could not produce themselves nor buy elsewhere. At the same time the Americans were using the patents and formulas of Bayer & Co., seized during the war, not only to make German competition in America impossible, but also to compete with German producers in the English market. German dye manufacturers were having a hard time fighting in England American manufacturers who were using German patented inventions.

The committee unanimously decided to grant the particular American concession at issue, stating at the same time that the case should not be considered a precedent. The committee overruled the government, which had denied the application.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX DOOMED*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Manufacturers and business men generally will be particularly interested in the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress which convenes on December 6. While it will be impossible for this short session of Congress to pass any tax legislation or to revise the tariff, these two vital questions will no doubt be fully discussed, and it is probable that hearings will be begun on both of these subjects, so that when President-elect Harding calls an extra session after March 4, as he has already stated he will do, the new Congress will have in hand considerable data on which to work. It devolves upon the forthcoming session of Congress to pass fourteen appropriation bills before the end of the short session at midnight on March 3, 1921.

There seems to be little question that the excess profits tax will be repealed by Congress as soon as practicable, but just what kind of a tax will be imposed instead of this one is the problem which will not be so easily met, and one about which there is considerable difference of opinion. However, the Republican party has gone on record as favoring a general tax revision.

The Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association of the United States held a five-days convention at the Hotel Astor, last week. Price reductions were recommended and practically all manufacturers are expected to adopt them owing to reduced costs of raw materials. High grade house paints are to be cut 40 cents a gallon; roof paints 15 cents; and inside floor paints 10 cents. Officers elected are Samuel Rosenthal, Chicago, president; Herbert W. Rice, Providence, R. I., first vice president; D. A. Kohr, Dayton, O., second vice president; George B. Heckel, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

Jamaica ginger has come under the prohibitive ban. Orders issued by Commissioner Williams of the Internal Revenue Bureau, effective in ninety days, classes tincture of ginger, whether sold as Jamaica ginger, extract of ginger, or by whatever other name known, as an alcoholic preparation fit for use for beverage purposes and subject to prohibition regulations.

Of Interest in the Trade

The General Chemical Company will soon start work on a large boiler house at its Baltimore works, at Race and Winder streets, Locust Point.

General Chemical Company announces a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 3.

The motor ship Renown, bound from Galveston to Baltimore with a cargo of sulfur, was disabled off the Florida coast and towed into Key West.

Among the corporations induced to locate in Baltimore during October, according to the report of the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade, was the Federal Drug and Chemical Company.

The General Carbonic Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemical products, has awarded a contract to the Austin Co., 1026 Bulletin Building, for an addition to its power house at 847 North Third street.

The Niagara Falls Chemical Co., Buffalo avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has completed plans for the erection of a two-story addition to its plant for the manufacture of chemicals. It will be 76 x 170 feet, mill construction.

Domestic exports of zinc from the United States during September, 1920, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce as follows: Cast in pigs, bars, etc., produced from domestic ore, \$204,269; produced from foreign ore, \$85,649; rolled in sheets, strips, etc., \$153,524.

Edward D. Cahoon, one of the organizers and a former president of the chain of Riker Drug Stores in New York and other cities, died Thursday, Nov. 18, of Bright's disease in a sanitarium in Battle Creek, Mich., at the age of 54. He began as a clerk in a Riker store and retired some years ago with a large fortune, having built a home at Southold, L. I.

The following dispatch was received in Washington from the American vice consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, dated November 11, 1920: "For want of cash Banco Mercantil, with its five branches in the country, suspended payments this morning. Law passed by Congress of Paraguay to-day proclaims 60 days provisional moratorium on all civil commercial banking obligations."

The New York State Industrial Commission reports a decrease of 2 per cent in the chemicals, oils and paints group of industries. The decreases are 2 per cent each in drugs and in animal and mineral oil products, and 3 per cent in miscellaneous chemical products. The reduction in the latter division is due to reduced activity in plants manufacturing starch and photographic supplies. The paints, dyes and colors division shows a gain of 1 per cent in employment.

The Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York is about to institute an all-year-around canvass of the chemical and drug trade as a substitute for fund-raising campaigns. The Chemical and Drug Division will be directed by D. A. Ansbacher of A. B. Ansbacher and Co. Mr. Ansbacher has accepted an appointment as a member of the Business Men's Council of Federation, which is composed of leading business men who have volunteered to give a part of their time for a thorough canvass of every industry in New York. The headquarters are at 114 Fifth avenue.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	9 1/2	Heyden Chem.	2 1/2	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	60	70
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
Allied Chem. & D.	48	49	*Int. Agricult.	14	15
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.	91	92	*Int. Agricult., pf.	66	67
*Am. Ag., Ch.	71	72	*Int. Nickel.	34	35
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	82	83	*Int. Nickel, pf.	82	85
Am. Chicle	32	33	*Int. Salt.	65	67
Am. Chicle, pf.	63	64	K. Solvay	75	100
*Am. Cot. Oil.	21 1/2	22 1/2	*Mathieson Alk.	25	30
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	67	75	Merck & Co., pf.	85	93
Am. Cyan.	25	30	Merrimac	78	80
Am. Cyan., pf.	55	65	Mulford Co.	30	55
*Am. Druggists S.	7	8	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue	40	45	*Nat. A. & C.	48	50
Am. Glue, pf.	65	71	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	89	90
*Am. Linseed	50	55	*National Lead	68	69
*Am. Linseed, pf.	84	86	*National Lead, pf.	104	105
*Am. Malt	26	27	N. J. Zinc.	154	158
*Amer. Zinc	7 1/2	8 1/2	*Nag. A., pf.	96	100
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	34	35	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powder.	130	140	Penn. Salt.	65	67
Atlas Powd., pf.	75	78	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co.	110	111	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
*Barrett Co., pf.	102	103	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	5	6	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
British Am. Chem.	5	5	Royal Baking Po.	106	114
By. Prod. Co.	94	99	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	79	81
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Semet S.	160	175
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Casein Co.	40	50	Solv. Proc.	100	100
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid, pf.	72	78	Swan & Finch.	35	60
*Corn Products.	100	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	8	9
*Corn Products, pf.	100	103	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	153 1/2	154 1/2
*Davison Chem.	39	40	Union Carbide	54	55
Dow Chem.	255	255	Union Sulphur	101	104
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Drug.	101	104
Du Pont	180	200	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	44	46
Du Pont, pf.	76	79	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	16 1/2	17	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tx. Sul. pf.	91	93	U. S. Gypsum.	72	72
*Gen. Chem.	120	135	*U. S. Indus. Al.	71	72
*Gen. Chem., pf.	85	90	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	95
Grasselli	131	132	*Va.-Car. Ch.	43	44
Grasselli, pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	105	107
Hercules, Powder	185	195	*V. Vivaudou	11 1/2	12
Hercules, Powd., pf.	90	93			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Holders of more than 50 per cent of the stock of the Aetna Explosives Company have agreed to the plan whereby the company will be sold to the Hercules Powder Company. Whatever friction there was between stockholders over the sale plan in its incipient stage has now been eliminated and the deposit of stock is being recommended by Benjamin B. Odell, president of the Aetna Explosives Company. J. S. Bache & Co. are receiving deposits of stock. Under the plan Aetna stockholders will receive \$10 a share in cash and \$4 a share in Hercules Powder Co. 7 per cent preferred stock.

Stockholders of the General Chemical Co., Solvay Process Co., Semet-Solvay Co., Barrett Co. and National Aniline and Chemical Co. have been advised by the stockholders' committee that 99 per cent of outstanding certificates have been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Co. under the plan to organize the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation.

A quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common stock has been announced by the American Linseed Co., payable Dec. 15 on stock of record Dec. 1, and a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 8 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Directors of the Cuban-American Sugar Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock payable Jan. 3, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock.

National Aniline and Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 on stock of record Dec. 13.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock will be paid by Procter and Gamble on Dec. 15.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on Dec. 15.

CANCELLATIONS PARALYZE TRADE

Accusing the retailers of being stumbling blocks in the wheels of business progress, J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, addressing 1,300 diners at the dinner given by the local association to delegates from up-State organizations, at the Hotel Astor, declared that manufacturers and jobbers have taken their losses like real men, but many retailers are blocking business progress because they are unwilling to take a temporary loss.

"The 'strike' of the buying public should now be brought to a conclusion," Mr. Tregoe said. "Buy what you need, not extravagantly, but reasonably. That will keep business going. Today we face a hard winter. According to present indications, there will be much unemployment. Don't fear it, but play safe. Try to keep your employees, for unemployment is the worst menace the nation can face.

"Last spring deflation of prices began. By the first of the year deflation in currency will begin. It will be six months before we are on solid ground and can go ahead with housing and railway construction, paramount requisites to normal conditions. Prices are now going lower than they should and industry and labor will suffer. The remedy is now operating. Higher discount rates, the widespread cutting of credit and then currency deflation will put the business of the country on a sound basis. But first the strike on the part of the buying public must be settled, for the cancellation of orders during the summer has paralyzed certain branches of industry and ruin faces others."

LARGE EXPORT CO. PASSES DIVIDEND

The American International Corporation, one of the largest export companies in this country, passed the quarterly dividend on both the common and preferred stock. The passing of the dividend was a shock to Wall street, though there had been rumors for some time that the company would probably cut the dividend on the common stock.

Some of the companies in which all, or the majority of the stock is owned, are the Allied Machinery Company of America, Allied Sugar Corporation, Allied Construction Machinery Corporation, Horne Company, Ltd., American Balsa Company, Inc., G. Amsinck & Co., American International Steel Corporation, Carter, Macy & Co., Rosin and Turpentine Export Company, Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company and China Corporation.

The passing of the dividend caused a break of 10 points in American International stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

During the slump in stocks, last week, 1,000 shares of American Linseed stock broke the market six points, selling at 54. The postponement of any word as to the rumored sale of Linseed has discouraged some holders of the issue and the price recession has been steady recently. At the close the shares were off some 14 points from the price ruling several weeks ago.

The Chesebrough Mfg. Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 30, on stock of record Dec. 14; and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable on the same date.

The Channell Chemical Company of Illinois offers 40,000 shares of common stock, class A, at \$62.50 per share, through F. A. Brewer & Co., Chicago. The company makes "O-Cedar" polish.

The National Lead Co. announces a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Dec. 31.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 1136

IMPORTS FORCE PRICES DOWN

Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Lower—Large Offers of Imported Barium Chloride, Copper Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Potassium Chlorate and Sodium Cyanide

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Ammonium Chloride, 1c lb.	Potassium Chlorate impt'd, 3c lb.
Barium Chloride, impt'd, \$5 ton	Potash Prussiate red, 3c lb.
Bleaching Powder, 1c lb.	Soda Ash, 25c cwt.
Copper Sulfate, resale, 1c lb.	Soda Caustic, 20c cwt.
Magnesium Sulfate, impt'd, 1c lb.	Sodium Cyanide, impt'd, 4c lb.
Potassium Bichromate, 1c lb.	Sodium Sulfide, 3/4c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$.10 1/4	\$.10 1/4	\$.11 1/4	\$.12 3/4
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	20.50	20.50	21.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	4.00	5.00	6.25	2.50
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	6.00	7.25	7.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.16	.16	.22	.30
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.11 3/4	.11 3/4	.13	.13 3/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.90	2.15	2.50	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.80	4.10	4.25	3.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.22	.23	.31	.28
Average	4.089	4.363	4.600	4.097

Pressure of low priced imported goods is forcing the heavy chemical market rapidly downward. Imports and offers for import are coming in increasing volume and in the face of this situation holders of resale lots of all kinds of materials are being forced to reduce prices all around. Manufacturers generally have not made reductions as yet but in view of the present state of the market buyers are not making contracts except where absolutely necessary in the hope of forcing prices down. The spot market is glutted with goods of most kinds and buying is almost nil except in a few cases where there is some speculative interest shown. The predominant note in the contract situation is the reluctance of manufacturers to allow contracts to go to resellers where it is possible to avoid it. Just what the outcome will be is very hard to say just at present but certainly it will be impossible for buying to remain so slow for long.

Bleaching powder, caustic soda and soda ash are lower with imports of the first still figuring largely in the market. Imported barium chloride, copper sulfate, magnesium sulfate, potassium chlorate, and sodium cyanide are offered in large quantities and at decidedly lower prices than before. Ammonium chloride is lower on better import prices. Potassium bichromate is slightly lower. Red prussiate of potash has been reduced with offerings free. Sodium sulfide on the spot is lower than producers' figures on account of resale offers. The heavy acids have remained unchanged in producers' hands.

Acid, Acetic—Producers are still holding their prices up in spite of the lower figures named by resellers. Glacial acetic is to be had around 10 1/4c per pound on the spot as against 13 1/4c per pound asked by producers. The market is very sluggish and little business is being done at any price. Producers continue to quote the weaker grades on the basis of \$7.00@\$7.75 per hundred for 56-per cent although odd lots are offered at concessions in some quarters.

Acid, Mixed—Little interest has been shown in mixed acid recently which has remained unchanged at 11c per unit of nitric and 1c@1 1/4c per unit for sulfuric.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices have remained steady in spite of the lack of demand. The producers' price basis is \$1.85@\$2.35 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carboys. Pure acid free from iron is held around \$2.75@\$3.25 per hundred in carboys for 20-degree. Demand has been limited to immediate requirements which are very light and contract business has been very sluggish in view of the general uncertainty of the future.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices have remained unchanged with some of the largest consumers' contracts for 1921 already signed. Prices are given as \$11.00@\$16.00 per ton for 60-degree acid in tanks f. o. b. works according to seller, \$20.50@\$22.00 per ton for 66-degree acid same basis and \$23.00@\$25.00 per ton for 20% oleum same basis. The outlook is for firm prices on sulfuric even though there are some cases where shading may occur.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices continue unchanged around \$4.50@\$5.00 per hundred for spot or nearby iron free sulfate. Contracts are offered around \$4.50 per hundred for 1921 but it is believed that \$4.00 per hundred can be done. Commercial sulfate is more or less uncertain around \$3.00 per hundred. Although in some cases as low as \$2.25 per hundred is quoted it has been impossible to get supplies at this price. There are some stocks to be had around \$2.50 per hundred but they are hard to locate.

Ammonium Chloride—Sal ammoniac has been decidedly weaker following large imports and slower buying interest. Lump sal ammoniac has shown the greatest weakness and has declined to 18c@19c per pound according to quantity. Gray is down to 10c@11c per pound and white granulated to 11 1/2c@12c per pound.

Ammonium Sulfate—Weakness has continued but prices have not been reduced from the basis of \$4.10@\$4.35 per hundred asked last week for double bags f. a. s.

Arsenic—Some sales of white arsenic have been made during the period at prices above 13c per pound but over the week end offers were to be had around 12c@13c per pound according to quantity. Many odd lots are floating around at even lower prices according to the distress of the particular holders. Red arsenic continues weak around 16c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Imported barium chloride is offered slightly lower around \$85.00 per ton for prime white flake. Producers are asking around \$100.00 per ton but are finding little business at this figure. They are not inclined to press sales under the present conditions of exchange.

Bleaching Powder—The bleach situation has become quite weak with larger offers of imported goods forcing prices down. Offers as low as \$4.00 per hundred works have been heard with a spot price around \$4.25 per hundred considered fair under the circumstances.

Copper Sulfate—Imported crystals are offered lower around \$6.00@\$6.50 per hundred on the spot according to quality. Some distress is noted in resellers' offers. Producers are offering at slightly lower prices around \$7.00@\$7.50 per hundred following the recent weakness of the copper market.

Magnesianite—Spot prices are around \$75.00 per ton with

as low as \$75.00 per ton possible for shipment f. o. b. New York.

Magnesium Sulfate—Offers of pure magnesium sulfate equal to U. S. P. of German origin at prices around \$1.75@1.85 per hundred have more or less demoralized the market where domestic prices have been around \$3.00 per hundred for technical salt. Buyers have been out of the market for some time on account of the slump in the hide market but may come in at the present level which has been made possible only by the low rate of German exchange.

Potassium Bichromate—Prices are slightly lower around 22c@23c per pound on the spot. Demand has been sluggish.

Potassium Chlorate—Offers of imported chlorate are heard as low as 12c per pound on the spot. This goods is of German origin and is offered lower than it has been possible for the Japanese product to be imported. Producers are still naming 18c per pound as their basis but are willing to give concessions in some cases.

Potash, Prussiate—Red prussiate is lower around 55c@56c per pound on the spot following freer arrivals of imported goods. Yellow prussiate may be had down to 33c per pound. Demand for both is very dull.

Soda Ash—Prices on the spot continue more or less soft according to holders. Little business is being done in spot goods and the producers are not finding the contract market as active as they expected. Spot 58% light ash in bags is offered around \$1.90 per hundred. Dense ash has been dull and unchanged at the former level of \$2.75 per hundred in bags.

Soda, Caustic—Lack of activity has characterized the caustic market both as to spot and contract delivery. Prices are lower on the spot around \$3.80@\$4.00 per hundred after holding steady around \$4.10 per hundred for some time. Little consuming interest has been noted although some speculative buying has been reported.

Sodium Cyanide—Spot offers of imported cyanide are heard at lower figures on light demand. Quotations are down to 20c@21c per pound. Domestic manufacturers have held their prices around 27c@29c per pound on light offers.

Sodium Fluoride—Offers are heard as low as 16c@17c per pound with producers' prices somewhat higher than this level.

Sodium Sulfide—Resale lots of 60% sodium sulfide are heard as low as 7¼c@8c per pound. Little demand is reported at this level.

New York agents of London firms handling tin started a buying movement on the New York Metal Exchange, last week. The local market averages about ½c a pound below the British. The latter placed purchasing pressure here and commissioned agents to offer 1c premiums to replace spot tin with futures, but this movement has not met with encouragement from sellers. London interests are reported to be offering higher prices than domestic buyers. The best price was 37½c for spot and nearby, on which basis 25 tons sold on the Metal Exchange at auction, ex steamer City of Oran at dock; for future Straits tin, October-November, 38c; November-December, 39c, and December-January, 39c.

The Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co. says in its monthly review of market conditions: "Like its predecessors the present issue brings an extensive number of price reductions. The increased demand that is likely to be felt, now that election matters are out of the way, will hardly stop the gradual liquidation of outside lots; prices will continue softening until this liquidation is accomplished."

MARKET FOR ACIDS IN ARGENTINA

Local Plants Unable to Meet the Demand—United States Manufacturers Supplying Alums, Aluminum Sulfate and Arsenic—Field for Baking Powder

Three Argentine companies make 53° B. to 66° B. sulfuric acid by the chamber process, using sulfur imported from Italy, Chile, and the United States. The local acid factories had hoped to supply all of this material for the domestic market, but they find difficulty in meeting foreign competition. One of the largest plants operating on a capital of 542,500 pesos (peso=\$0.96 at normal exchange), and using approximately 3 tons of sulfur per day, was able to report a profit for the year 1919 of only 1.02 per cent, writes Trade Commissioner Philip S. Smith.

Nitric and hydrochloric acids are made from Chilean sodium nitrate and domestic salt. The first is made only in commercial grades (38° to 42°), but the hydrochloric and sulfuric acids are also made chemically pure. When shipped in carboys, they may be used in the manufacture of carbonic-acid gas for soda-water plants.

The acetic acid which is imported in greatest quantity is the 99 per cent glacial. A smaller amount of 80 per cent pure acid is required also, but most of this is provided by local manufacturers. The standard container in the market is the barrel of 180 kilos.

Two factories near Cordoba are making various pyro-ligneous products, including brown acetate of lead, acetates of lime, acetone, acetic acid, and iron liquor, from the dry distillation of wood of the algarrobo tree. The expense of operation on a small scale is so great that the imported products cost less in the market.

The local production of tartaric acid, confined to one or two vineyards and small factories, has never begun to fill the demand. Attempts have been made to make it on a larger scale, but as yet without success. Taken in connection with the production of cream of tartar and baking powder, it is an industry whose possibilities are well worth a detailed study.

Citric acid importations from France, England, Germany, and Italy have averaged 132 tons yearly for the past eight years. The United States entered the field in 1914, increasing since then its proportion of the business materially. In both citric and tartaric acids the crystals are reported as being preferred as cheaper than the powdered form.

The biggest field for alum as a mordant is in dyeing. To a less extent it is used in the preparation of medicinal or pharmaceutical products and in paints. The most common types are the ammonia, chrome, and potash alums, which are sold in lump and powder form and usually in casks holding 120 kilos (264 pounds). The United States furnished less than 1 per cent up to 1913, but in that year jumped into first place with over 50 per cent, a place which it still holds.

The demand for aluminum sulfate maintains its average for the last 12 years of 1,155 tons. Since 1915 about 95 per cent has come from the United States, although previous to that date our exports to Argentina did not amount to 5 tons a year.

The market requirements for arsenic and arsenic compounds call for 99 per cent arsenic, white, yellow, and red (arsenic disulfide) in barrels of 200 kilos, and arsenate of lead and of soda in tins of 5 kilos. The yearly demand for industrial arsenic is about 250 tons, although in 1919 the imports were more than twice this amount. First place as a source of supply now belongs to the United States, having passed successively from Belgium, Germany and Great Britain.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1072-1074

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS REDUCED

Imported and American Bromides Drop—Another Sharp Break in Menthol—Quinine, Cod Liver Oil and Tartar Products Weak—Basic Market Conditions Improved

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances Recorded

Declined

*Acetanilid, 5c lb.
*Acetphenetidin, 10c lb.
Acid Benzoic, 3c lb.
Acid Gallic, 15c lb.
Acid Oxalic, 3c lb.
Acid Tannic, 25c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 4c lb.
*Alcohol, Wood, 10c gal.
Ammon. Bromide, 10c lb.
Antimony, Need. Pd., 1c lb.
Antipyrine, 25c lb.
Bay Rum, 10c gal.
Bismuth Preparations, 25c lb.
Caffeine, 25c lb.
Citrate, 25c lb.
Camphor, Amer. ref., 5c lb.
Japanese ref., 5c lb.
Monobromated, 50c lb.
Castor Oil, AA, 1c lb.
Cod Liver Oil, Norg., \$5 bbl.
Newfoundland, \$5 bbl.
Cream Tartar, 2c lb.
Ether, All grades, 1c lb.

*Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., 2c lb.
Crudes, 1 1/4c lb.
*Hexamethylene, 25c lb.
Hydroquinone, 10c lb.
Licorice Mass, 5c lb.
Magnesium Sulfate, 25c cwt.
Menthol, 75c lb.
Mercury, \$2 flask
Potass. Bromide, 15c lb.
Imported, 8c lb.
Permanganate, 5c lb.
*Quinine Sulfate, Java, 3c oz.
Japanese, 5c oz.
Santonin, \$5 lb.
Sodium Benzoate, 3c lb.
Sodium Bromide, 12c lb.
Imported, 10c lb.
Strontium Bromide, 5c lb.
*Sugar Milk, 1c lb.
Thymol, 50c lb.

*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid .....	.45	.45	.45	.41
Acid Citric, resellers.....	.50	.50	.55	1.04
Calomel, American.....	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.76
Camphor, Jap., ref.....	.95	1.00	1.20	3.20
Caffeine Alkaloid.....	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....	4.00	4.00	4.35	4.50
Menthol.....	3.75	4.50	5.25	10.00
Morphine Sulfate.....	6.80	6.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.....	.47	.68	.63	.50
Quinine Sulfate, Java.....	.52	.55	.65	.80
Sodium Salicylate.....	.80	.50	.50	.50
Strychnine Sulfate.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.34	2.44	2.63	3.24

Prices continue to slide off steadily at about the same rate of decline which has been noted for some weeks past. As a whole, the market is in a decidedly more healthy condition to-day than it was a month ago. A large proportion of weakly held goods which were thrown on the market by panicky sellers have been absorbed in some cases by consumers and some by the stronger sellers of the trade. With the first break in prices, the weakest element was eliminated and, step by step, the market has been directed almost completely into the hands of stronger, stable operators. The general tendency of quotations continues down, but here and there falling prices have stopped their declines rather abruptly as sellers realize that the weaker holders have been cleaned out and are no longer a bearish influence on the market. Basically, the market is without question in an improved condition to-day when compared with a few weeks ago, and in a better position to resume business on a solid footing.

All bismuth preparations have been reduced by makers.

Manufacturers have cut their quotations for the bromides sharply. Imported bromides have dropped again. They have also reduced tartaric acid and cream of tartar. Ether prices have been shaded slightly. Another break in menthol is recorded. Glycerin has weakened materially and is lower. Caffeine is off again with de-

mand at a standstill. Both Norwegian and Newfoundland cod liver oils are lower. Castor oil continues to slide down. Makers have reduced hydroquinone. Epsom salt is down again under pressure of large supplies. Quinine continues weak. American refiners have reduced camphor slightly. Santonine, thymol, antipyrine, oxalic acid, potassium permanganate, hexamethylene, bay rum, sugar of milk and quicksilver are also lower.

Acetanilid—Resellers are down to 28c a pound for U. S. P. with sales made at this figure. Manufacturers quote 45c a pound for U. S. P. in barrels. Demand is still dead.

Acetphenetidin—Resale goods are held at \$2.00 a pound. The maker is quoting \$2.20 a pound.

Acid Benzoic—Demand is very light. Prices are slightly easier at 70c a pound for both U. S. P. acid and sodium salt. These items have held remarkably well all through the break in prices.

Acid Citric—Most of the weak holders have been reported cleaned out. At any rate, quotations of price on citric have a much firmer ring at present than a couple of weeks ago. No further decline has been noted. The price for spot goods in kegs, duty paid, still is quoted at 50c up to 52c a pound as to seller, some refusing to meet the lower figure. Manufacturers still quote 60c a pound. Reports of stocks in Sicilian producing centers say holdings there are very large.

Acid Gallic—Manufacturers have reduced their prices this week to a basis of \$1.20 a pound for lots of fifty pounds or more.

Acid Oxalic—The price dropped to 17c a pound this week with 15c mentioned as a probability. The low price has induced a slight increase in demand.

Acid Tannic—Quotations for tannic acid, U. S. P. have been reduced to \$1.25 a pound basis five barrel lots.

Acid Tartaric—Manufacturers reduced their quotations to 61c a pound for U. S. P. powder or crystals. Resellers are quoting 50c but intimate they will do less on firm business. Stocks are large and under sharp selling pressure.

Antimony—Needle powder is lower at 8c a pound on cheaper arrivals from the Orient.

Antipyrine—New holdings here are pressing for sale where there is little or no demand. The price is again lower at \$2.50 a pound.

Bay Rum—Prices are slightly lower on a falling off in demand. Denatured with salicylic is now \$3.60 a gallon and with quinine, \$3.80.

Bismuth Preparations—Manufacturers have reduced prices for bismuth preparations owing to the small demand and cheaper metal. The new basis gives the subnitrate and subgallate at \$2.60 a pound in lots of 25 pounds; oxychloride, \$3.05; salicylate, \$2.20; subsalicylate, \$2.75; subcarbonate, \$2.85; ammonium citrate, \$5.45.

Bromides—American manufacturers have reduced all bromide prices sharply owing to the low figures which competition from foreign goods has induced in this market. Imported bromides are lower and still underselling the domestic made products. The new schedule for American goods is as follows: potassium, crystals 47c and granular 45c; sodium, 43c; ammonium, 50c; strontium, 50c a pound. Imported goods are available well below these figures still as the foreigners continue to flood this market at low prices permitted only by

the rate of European exchanges. Potassium and sodium are named at 27c and 25c a pound respectively on spot.

Caffeine—Both makers and resellers are glad to accept \$7.00 a pound in the present stagnant market. The alkaloid is in little or no demand. One maker intimated that he might fill an order at \$6.75. Citrated caffeine is lower at \$5.50 a pound and the hydrobromide at \$7.25.

Camphor—The fact that the Monopoly Bureau through its American representative has agreed to make the last quarter allotment to the United States the same in quantity and price as the third quarter, is a decided victory for the American celluloid interests. The market has been affected but little. American refiners reduced their prices slightly last week to a basis of \$1.20 a pound for bulk gum in barrels. Japanese refined in cases is lower at 95c@\$.1.00 a pound on spot. Demand is continuing very light. Monobromated is lower at \$2.50 a pound.

Castor Oil—The weakness of castor oil continues. AA oil in barrels is held at 14c a pound on the spot with little demand and outsiders reported accepting less than this.

Cocoa Butter—Bulk is unchanged at 30c a pound while fingers are held the same at 42c up as to brand and packing. Demand is very light.

Cod Liver Oil—Lower prices are noted for cod liver oil. Both Norwegian and Newfoundland are lower at \$45.00 a barrel on the spot for prime goods. A fair amount of jobber buying noted but nothing of the proportion which it should be at this time of the year. Some brands are commanding up to \$55.00 a barrel.

Cream Tartar—Manufacturers have reduced prices this week to 49c a pound for U. S. P. cream tartar. Resellers of imported goods are going down to 40c on the spot and one dealer intimated he could shade this figure on firm business. With crude and refined tartar coming in from all parts of the globe, the market here is depressed with overloaded stocks.

Epsom Salt—Owing to the pressure of growing accumulations on the spot, prices have again shown a tendency to slide off. Spot stocks of U. S. P. salt are held at \$3.00 a hundred with the technical quoted down to \$2.00. German goods are now offered spot at \$1.75 a hundred, said to be U. S. P. in grade but not guaranteed as such.

Ether—Manufacturers have reduced ether prices slightly, the decline amounting to about a cent on all grades based on the bulk price. The new schedule of bulk prices is as follows: U. S. P. concentrated, 23c; washed, 39c; U. S. P. 1880, 46c; anaesthesia, 27c a pound. The ratio for small containers is changed in some cases.

Formaldehyde—Spot formaldehyde is lower and in the hands of anxious sellers at 17c a pound. The demand is continuing extremely small here. The rubber trade shut-down has thrown thousands of pounds back on the open market and is predicted to bring pre-war prices in the near future.

Glycerin—Lack of demand is still taking toll of prices. C. P. drums are now quoted here at 21c a pound up to 22c. Dynamite is held at 18c. Crudes are easy at 10½c @11½c although not in overlarge supply on the spot. With fats and oils under continued pressure, cheaper glycerin is to be expected.

Hexamethylene—Resellers are doing \$1.25 a pound freely. Makers are naming \$1.62@\$.1.65 but will likely come down to meet the open market in the near future. Demand is at a standstill.

Hydroquinone—Manufacturers have reduced prices to a basis of \$1.90 a pound.

Menthol—The manner in which goods are being forced on the market both in Japan and here is naturally subjecting prices to unusual pressure. The complete demoralization of the market has driven the price for spot goods down to \$3.75 a pound for cases in New York, duty paid. The last shipment figure heard was approximately \$3.00 c. i. f. but this is too high for the present spot market. Anything under \$3.00 should begin to interest American consumers in earnest and they should realize that this figure is artificially low.

Mercury—The most generally named figure is reported to be \$55.00 a flask with little or no consumer interest being displayed. The price at which sales are being made is said to be about \$53.00. Up to \$60.00 is held by American selling agents in some cases.

Potassium Permanganate—Lack of demand has dropped the spot price down to 55c a pound for U. S. P. goods with holders anxious sellers.

Quinine—The whole situation is weak. Japanese goods are offered on the spot in 100 ounce tins at 50c an ounce. Java sulfate is held at 52c but a seller might be induced to meet the Japanese price. Demand continues small in spite of the natural seasonable inquiry which should be at its height. American manufacturers are naming 70c an ounce basis 100 ounce tins. Weak resellers are offering some bona fide American goods at 60c.

Santonin—Spot goods are now obtainable at \$130.00 a pound here with demand slack and prices tending to slide off.

Sugar Milk—Prices are lower at 24c@25c a pound for bulk goods on the spot here.

Thymol—Sellers of spot goods have reduced their prices and now quote \$10.00 a pound here.

FLAVORING MEN IN CONVENTION

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16.—The fifteenth annual convention of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors was held here last week. Twenty-seven of the forty-one members attended. This is an unusually large percentage, as the organization is a comparatively small one.

The following officers were elected: C. O. Sethness, of Sethness Company, Chicago, Ill., president; H. C. Schranek, of H. C. Schranek Company, Milwaukee, Wis., vice president; H. E. Harrison, of The Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago, Ill., treasurer; and Thomas E. Lannon, Chicago, Ill., secretary. The directors are the foregoing and Hugh J. McMackin, of Hugh J. McMackin Company, Boston, Mass.; Charles O'Connor, of S. Twitchell Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Magnus, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. House, of Jacob House & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Samuel Mutch, of Whittle & Mutch, Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the repeal of wartime legislation which interferes with the manufacture of soda water flavors; objecting to the ruling of the food officials to the effect that the amount of capsicum contained in ginger ale be displayed on the label; protesting against the adoption of the Haugen package bill; urging the adoption of the Calder bill which calls for the uniformity of state food and drug acts; protesting against the high rate charged by bonding companies for furnishing bonds to users of alcohol; protesting against the red tape necessary to be unwound for the procurement of permits to obtain non-beverage alcohol.

Fire totally destroyed the plant of the Industrial Paint Company at Fair Oaks, Pa., on the night of November 2, entailing a loss of about \$40,000. It is understood that the company intends to rebuild as soon as possible.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1136-1138

DYE INTERESTS HOLDING PRICES FIRM

Sales of Distress Lots Fail to Affect Manufacturers'
Quotations—Naphthalene Prices Do Not Feel Effect
of License Ruling By War Trade Board

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	
	No Advances	
	Declined	
Acid H, 5c lb.		p-Nitroaniline, 5c lb.
Aniline Oil, 2c lb.		p-Phenylenediamine, 25c lb.
a-Naphthylamine, 3c lb.		m-Toluylenediamine, 20c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$30	\$30	\$35	\$34
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.08	.08	.11	.06½
Phenol lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.12	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26
Aniline Oil lb.	.22	.24	.26	.32
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.42	.42	.50	.50
Paranitroaniline lb.	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.00
o-Toluidine lb.	.27	.27	.27	.35
Average	0.366	0.375	0.400	0.364

The dye market has continued dull and without feature during the period. Prices have remained on an uncertain basis with few buyers willing to risk the market in its present state. Stocks of a few items are distressed in the hands of consumers who are being forced to offer at decided losses in the resale market and this condition has had the effect of rather increasing the general reluctance of buyers rather than tempt them. The expectation of lower prices continues in everyone's mind, but actual producers are still unwilling to meet the pressing demand for reductions and in this way are preventing to a great extent any renewed activity. Each manufacturer seems to be waiting for someone else to start the movement. Until such a movement has been made little improvement is expected by the trade generally.

Price reductions of the week have been unimportant since as a rule they have resulted from distressed second hand offers. The announcement of the War Trade Board to the effect that no further licenses for the import of naphthalene will be issued has failed to have any effect on the prices asked in an already overstocked market. Beta-naphthol has remained weak but unchanged. Aniline oil may be had lower from legitimate sources although producers are still quoting above the spot market. Acid H is slightly lower. Alpha-naphthylamine is off in second hands. Para-nitroaniline, paraphenylenediamine and meta-toluylenediamine are lower on the spot with some distress noted.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Pure benzene from resellers may be had around 30c per gallon and in some cases at even lower figures down to perhaps 26c@27c per gallon. The producers are still maintaining their prices on the basis of 35c per gallon in tank cars but are doing little business at this figure. Reselling by consumers of lots received on contracts has had the effect of keeping the market in its present demoralized condition.

Naphthalene—Holders of spot naphthalene have expected the announcement of the cutting off of import li-

censes to force the market up in view of the high prices named by domestic refiners. So far stocks in warehouses, afloat, and in consumers hands are so heavy as to prevent any immediate effect. Distress in many cases has been acute especially in the case of consumers who have large stocks on hand caused by arrivals of material ordered during the shortage of the summer. Offers have been heard of prime white flake from reliable sources at 6½c per pound c. i. f. in bond which is slightly higher than the spot market and probably could not be realized on account of the withdrawal of the import privilege. The spot market is around 8c per pound with few buyers and producers are quoting around 14½c per pound for flake prompt, although 12½c per pound has been done. Their contract basis remains unchanged and will probably not be reduced until some reduction can be effected in crude naphthalene which is held around 4½c per pound.

Tar—Bids are in the market for crude coal tar from the iron and steel trades for use as fuel. Just what figure they would be willing to pay has not been determined as yet but it is understood to be in the neighborhood of 8c@10c per gallon. The buying from this source has been so good recently that refiners are finding it hard to locate supplies for their own use. The tightness of the crude petroleum situation has been a prime factor in this phase of the situation.

Intermediates

Acid, Gamma—Prices were still held around \$3.75 per pound with little demand noted. Producers are in control of the market with little material in second hands.

Acid H—Sales have been made around \$1.50 per pound during the period for comparatively small lots. Otherwise the situation remains unchanged on the former weak basis. As a rule stocks in second hands are low.

Acetanilide—Sales of round lots of U. S. P. acetanilide have been made during the week as low as 28c@30c per pound. Technical has been held somewhat higher than this level by producers but in view of the present lack of demand and distress in spot lots any higher price seems unjustified.

Aniline Oil—Odd lots are offered well below the market in some few cases where distress is acute. However legitimate offers as low as 24c per pound inclusive have been made. Sales have been hard to locate even at as low levels as some distressed offers have named. Pro-

Those Unreliable American Dyes? VII

Paranitroaniline Red is the proper dye for dyeing the stripes in the American flag. It is manufactured in this country. A large department store in Cincinnati had recently a consignment of American flags, dyed with a substitute. Some of the flags they used themselves for display purposes, both inside and outside their building. The red color in the stripes of these flags bleached quickly and markedly on the action of sunlight alone.

Remember, that substitution of this kind is the fault of the dyer, but the American dyestuff invariably gets the blame.

ducers continue to quote on the former basis of 30c per pound with shading possible for firm business. Just how low they would be willing to go is problematical in the present situation.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Prices down to 40c per pound are named for spot business. Producers are not in agreement as to the market but certainly 40c can be done. Business has been very slow with little actual consuming demand.

Benzaldehyde—Producers' quotations of 55c per pound for technical benzaldehyde have been maintained in spite of offers in the resale markets as low as 45c per pound.

Beta-naphthol—The beta market has remained sluggish without quotable change in price. Spot lots are named around 42c per pound from resellers while producers are still holding for prices in the range of 60c@70c per pound. No business in a large way has been reported from either side of the market and consumers seem to take the attitude that they must have lower prices before entering contracts with producers. The attitude of producers seems to be that they are unwilling to permit resellers to skim the cream from a bull market next year as they have done during this.

Dimethylaniline—Prices are named around 75c@78c per pound drums extra. Producers are fairly well in control of the situation so far as supplies are concerned but there has been no buying of consequence and this coupled with recent declines in wood alcohol has tended to softening of prices. So far no contract prices over next year have been announced in the absence of demand for them. Under the circumstances it is impossible to judge what they will be.

Diphenylamine—Prices around 70c per pound are asked with 68c per pound believed possible. There has been little demand.

Meta-toluylenediamine—Lower prices are named by resellers with \$1.15@\$1.25 per pound possible. Stocks are weakly held with pressure evident in some quarters.

Para-nitroaniline—Shading has resulted in lower prices and stocks are now available at \$1.05 per pound.

Para-phenylenediamine—Sellers are offering as low as \$1.75 per pound although others are holding for much higher prices in some cases.

NEW PRICES ON REPARATION DYES

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has issued Bulletin No. 38 containing a list of dyes, vat and non-vat of German origin, which are available to American consumers through the Alliance. The list is similar in most respects to that contained in Bulletin No. 37 but most of the dyes offered have become available through international agreements made since the former bulletin was published. It is noted that the prices, which are quoted c. i. f. Hoboken including all charges, are somewhat lower than those of the previous list.

The quantity of synthetic dyes, including intermediates, imported from Germany into Great Britain during the first nine months of 1920, was 1,574 tons, valued at £1,399,027, of which 877 tons were received under the reparation provisions of the peace treaty, according to an official announcement of the British Board of Trade reported by Consul General Skinner, at London.

The Westmoreland Color & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, has awarded a contract for alterations and extensions at its plant at Twenty-second street and Allegheny avenue, estimated to cost \$10,000.

AMERICAN DYE SITUATION CRITICAL DECLARES JOHN F. QUEENY OF ST. LOUIS

Chemical Manufacturer Is Converted to Belief That License System Is Necessary—Gaston DuBois of Monsanto Company Discusses Need of Protection

John F. Queeny, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, gave a very clear and convincing statement regarding the dye situation to "America At Work," in which he said:

"The manufacture of dyes—I do not speak of this with personal bias, for our house does not make them—is a matter of peculiar difficulty; and for reasons which every technical man understands, it takes longer to bring dye-making to perfection than almost any other process known to American industry.

"The dye manufacturers of the United States were given to understand that if they would develop the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, the Government would supply all legislative aids and safeguards necessary to carry the industry over its experimental stage and its stage of necessary operation at a loss and enable it to stand on its own feet. The promises then made to the industry have not been fulfilled. A bill, commonly known as the Longworth Act, has been in the Senate for more than a year past. The House has passed it, but it hangs in the Senate without a verdict. Meanwhile, the industry has witnessed a slackening off of its activities. Many plants are shut down. Those able to go ahead hesitate to do so until Congress carries out its promise. What the industry asks is a tariff and other regulations of such a character as to justify investment which will make the United States independent of all foreign nations.

"An important feature of this act is the proposed licensing system which would make it necessary for an importer desiring to bring in coal tar dyes to obtain a license from a Board. I was opposed to this provision at first, thinking it un-American, like prodding a man with his hands tied. Further study and conversation with those intimately acquainted with the dye business, however, have opened my eyes to the necessity for this."

"The need for the proposed dye legislation provided in the Longworth Bill," said Gaston DuBois, president of the Monsanto Works, "is strongly demonstrated by the fact that the dye users of the United States are practically unanimous in their support of it.

"Some dyes need high protection, while others may get on with that which is low. A flexible system is needed which will provide special protection above the 30 to 40 per cent rate—which is considered low in such schedules—imposed by the general statute. For example: our pharmaceutical products are, as a general thing, crystallized out of a solution, and if the product does not suit us we can redissolve and recrystallize it and so obtain exactly the quality we desire. No such possibility is open to the dye-maker. He is working for the production of a particular shade. A very small difference in tint may make all the difference between salability and unsalability, of his product. Dyes that are off color, 'seconds,' cost just as much to make as those which come out as desired."

J. R. M. Klotz, treasurer of the Chemists' Club, has sent out another appeal to members asking for subscriptions to the Annex fund for the purchase of the property adjoining the club house on East 41st street. The subscriptions are to be repaid by 6% second mortgage bonds on the property or other equal form of security that the trustees may issue. As an investment the issue should appeal to all members and others interested in the work of the club since the bonds are to be issued in amounts from \$50 up.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1130; Naval Stores, Page 1128

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS LOWER

Linseed Continues Its Downward Trend—Cottonseed Oil, Castor, Corn, Coconut, Olive, and Soya Bean Oils Reduced—Fish Oils Unchanged

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Castor, 1c lb.			Oleo Oil, 1½c lb.
Coconut, ½c lb.			Olive Denatured, 15c gal.
Copra Coast, ½c lb.			Palm Kernel, Impd., ½c lb.
Corn, Refd., 1c lb.			Peanut, Refd., ¾c lb.
Cottonseed, Crd., 1½c lb.			Rapeseed, Refd., 3c gal.
Cottonseed, P.S.V., 1½c lb.			Red Oil, 1c lb.
Cottonseed, Winter, Yellow, 1½c lb.			Rosin, 50c bbl.
Linseed, 7c gal.			Stearic Acid, 1c lb.
			Soya Bean, Crude, ¾c lb.
			Turpentine, 10c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.80	\$.80	\$.85	\$ 1.14
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06	.06	.06	.07½
Lard, No. 1.	1.10	1.10	1.19	1.50
Menhaden, crd. tanks.	.40	.40	.45	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg ct. gal.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.90
Red Oil, distilled	.09½	.10½	.11½	.16½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.19	.19½	.22½	.30
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.14	.15	.15½	.17½
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.06¾	.07¾	.07¾	.30
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.86	.93	1.00	1.77
Olive, denatured	2.85	3.00	3.00	2.50
Peanut, refined	.15¾	.16	.17	.26
Soya Bean, bbls.	.11	.11	.12	.17¾
Average	.651	.669	.697	.859

*F. O. B. Mills

No improvement has occurred in the oil market during the week. Prices have continued very soft with declines general throughout the list. Buying has been limited in all cases to the smallest possible lots and so far there has been no real change for the better to be seen in any quarter. Certainly the resumption of trade on a real scale will depend entirely on the ultimate consuming market which remains dull. Reductions in prices quoted have little meaning at present as few quotations represent actual business done.

Linseed oil has continued downward with corresponding weakness in the flaxseed markets. The most important reduction of the week has been in cottonseed oil which has been reduced 1½c per pound for all qualities on bearish market. Reductions have also been noted on castor, corn, coconut, olive, palm kernel, refined peanut, refined rapeseed and soya bean oils.

Among the animal oils weakness has continued and lower prices are named on oleo and red oils and on stearic acid. Other prices named continue subject to some shading but without quotable change.

Fish oils remain without change in the former weak positions.

Turpentine and rosin are lower. The present price on turpentine is lower than for some time past. A rebound in the London market may have the effect of forcing prices up here.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices as quoted have little meaning in view of the almost complete absence of business. Carlots of raw oil in barrels are quoted at 86c per gallon for November-December and slightly less for January-April. The former differential between lots of various sizes is no longer effective as crushers are inclined to ask higher proportionate prices for the smaller lots. Tank car lots of oil are offered in some quarters as low as 75c per gal-

lon while in others prices are as high as 80c per gallon. English oil continues around 90c per gallon without takers. London spot oil has declined to 55 shillings per quintal while Antwerp prices are down to 345 francs per hundred kilos. The European markets seem in no better shape than the domestic.

The seed markets have been very weak with declines recorded everywhere. Buenos Aires quotations are down to \$1.72½ per bushel on a weak and more or less unsteady basis. Duluth cash seed was off to \$2.19 per bushel and Winnipeg cash seed, to \$2.17½ per bushel.

Castor Oil—Further weakness in the castor oil market has forced lower prices. The new price basis is 14c@15c per pound for No. 1 in barrels. Some holders are quoting the higher figure. No. 3 oil is lower at 12c@12½c per pound in barrels.

China Wood Oil—No change has occurred in the wood oil market which has remained on the basis of 14c@14½c per pound in barrels on the spot.

Coconut Oil—A slump in the Coast copra market has forced the coconut oil market down from its former comparatively steady position. Copra is down to 6¼c@6½c per pound on the Coast. Ceylon coconut is off 1c per pound with tanks at 13c@13½c per pound and barrels at 14c@14½c per pound on the spot. Cochin barrels are off 1½c per pound to 15c@15½c per pound and tanks are down to 14c@14½c per pound. Manila oil in tanks on the Coast is quoted at 11¾c@12c per pound in spite of repeated rumors of sales at lower prices. The probability is that the lots of oil sold on the Coast at lower prices were in acute distress. Edible coconut oil is off to 16¼c@17c per pound.

Corn Oil—Crude corn oil has remained on the former basis of 9c@9½c per pound in tanks and 11c@11½c per pound in barrels f. o. b. mills. Refined oil on the spot in barrels has weakened decidedly and is now quoted at 14¾c@15c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—The cottonseed oil market has been pretty well demoralized during the week. Sellers have been a little shaky and prices have slumped 1½c per pound on all grades. Crude oil in buyer's tanks at mills is off to 6¼c per pound with some sales actually made at this figure. Prime summer yellow has fallen to 9c@9¾c per pound according to position. Interest has been largely centered in January and March deliveries around 9.30c@9.50c per pound. Winter yellow oil has been reduced to 12½c@12¾c per pound in barrels.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil has shown some signs of weakening and at the close of the week supplies were to be had around \$2.85 per gallon on the spot. Foots are fairly steady around 11c@11½c per pound although some off grade material is to be had in the market at decided concessions.

Palm Oil—Lagos palm oil has remained unchanged around 9¾c@10c per pound on a light demand. Niger is slightly weaker at 9c@9¾c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Cables on palm kernel oil have shown lower prices possible and 13¾c@14c per pound is now named. Domestic oil is weak at 15c@15½c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut oil is lower on the spot around 15¼c@15½c per pound. Crude shows no quotable change from its former weak position around 9¾c@9¾c per pound in sellers' tanks at mills or on the Coast.

Rapeseed Oil—A slight concession is to be had on refined rapeseed oil at \$1.20 per gallon in barrels on the spot. Crude and blown rapeseed have remained unchanged.

Soya Bean Oil—Crude soya bean oil on the Coast is off ¼c per pound in sellers' tank cars. Present quotations for November oil are around 7¼c@8c per pound with futures slightly higher around 8c@8¼c per pound. Edible oil on the spot is slightly lower at 13½c@14c per pound in barrels.

Animal Oils

Oleo Oil—Lower prices are being named on oleo oil on the continued weakness of the market. No. 1 oil is now quoted at 18½c per pound and No. 3 at 15c per pound. The reduced prices have not brought buyers into the market although some sales are reported around these levels.

Red Oil—Prices are lower on red oil with 9¼c per pound named for either the distilled or saponified oil. Business has been done at this level but not in as great volume as was hoped.

Stearic Acid—Prices on all grades of stearic acid are lower. Single pressed acid is now quoted down to 16¼c per pound, double pressed, at 17¼c per pound, and triple pressed at 19c per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—No change has been noted in the general weak tone of this market. Prices are around 80c@90c per gallon according to holder.

Menhaden Oil—Quotations have remained unchanged at the former levels of 37c per gallon in tanks and 40c per gallon in barrels f. o. b. mills.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are lower at \$11.50 per barrel for B to WG. WW is quoted at \$11.75 per barrel. Demand is very slow.

Turpentine—The turpentine market is very uncertain. Prices are named around \$1.00 per gallon for gum spirits and 99c and 95c per gallon for steam and destructively distilled turpentine. Producers state that if prices go much lower they will be forced to operate at a loss and in the meantime stocks are little larger than they were a year ago. Demand from Europe has slumped and no buying of consequence is going on in any quarter. London quotations are given as 112 shillings per quintal after a low for the week of 100 shillings. This is a hopeful sign although no buying has been noted as yet. Savannah quotations are firm around 87c@89c per gallon.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. has obtained a judgment for \$295.41 against the Oak and Paint Co. The Antwerp Naval Stores Co., Inc., has filed a judgment for \$266.52 against the Southern Oil and Chemical Co.

A. Alfred Cone, formerly connected with the tanning department of Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, is now with Herndon & Co., Inc., 29 Broadway, dealers in refined edible oils and crude vegetable oils.

The Springfield Paint & Varnish Co., Springfield, Mich., is planning the erection of four branch factories in Michigan, estimated to cost \$500,000.

The executive officers of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association have selected Atlantic City as the meeting place in 1921 and have fixed the third week in October as the time for the convention.

The receivers of E. F. Drew & Co., New York, report that the assets are \$4,545,000, and liabilities \$3,340,000 in round figures.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Imports and exports of fats and oils for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1920, are reported as follows by the Bureau of the Census:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS

Kind	Pounds
Cottonseed oil	487,180
Coconut oil	50,536,638
Peanut oil	13,390,180
Soya-bean oil	28,207,378
Olive oil	9,449,918
Rapeseed oil	4,161,652
Chinese-nut oil	18,986,662
Linseed oil	7,867,702
Palm oil	11,418,096
Palm kernel	1,403,651
Sulphur oil or olive foots	3,326,066
Other vegetables oils .....(value).....	\$462,550
Cod and cod-liver oil.....	2,640,638
Tallow	5,272,501
Oleo stearin	302,038
Glycerin crude	6,185,062
All other animal	773,512
Greases not elsewhere specified.....	6,495,545

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS

Kind	Pounds
Cottonseed oil	11,239,629
Coconut oil	2,004,136
Soya-bean oil	1,250,450
Peanut oil	183,461
Linseed oil	1,021,110
Corn oil	1,282,150
Other vegetable oils .....(value).....	\$350,284
Vegetable stearin	111,528
Fish oil	279,952
Lard, edible	124,408,577
Lard, neutral	4,932,757
Tallow	5,234,223
Oleo oil	13,313,514
Lard oil	129,202
Other animal oils	819,892
Animal stearin	2,908,665
Glycerin	479,779
Soap stock and other greases .....(value).....	\$1,252,250

FOREIGN FATS AND OILS

Kind	Pounds
Coconut oil	196,501
Cottonseed oil	32,980
Olive oil	86,572
Soya-bean oil	376,384
Palm oil	15,405
Peanut oil	4,928
Linseed oil	750
Chinese-nut oil	890,940
Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	400
All other vegetable oils .....(value).....	\$0.273
Glycerin, crude	44,000
Cod and cod-liver oil.....	19,372
Other animal oils	54,090

Carl J. Schumann was re-elected president of the National Varnish Manufacturers Association at the annual meeting, last week, at the Hotel Astor. Other officers are: First vice president, A. C. Phillips; second vice president, Elmer H. Hancock. Directors, Arthur Davis, Charles J. Roh, W. R. Carnegie, J. H. McNulty, Henry Calman, P. A. Hasse and James B. Lord.

The Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York, has awarded a contract for a twenty-four-story building at 8-20 Broadway for office service. It will be limestone and terra cotta, 159 x 162 feet and is estimated to cost approximately \$3,000,000.

The American Linseed Oil Co., 233 Broadway, New York, has awarded a contract for alterations and extensions to its eight-story brick and stone building at 100 East Twenty-third street to be used for office service.

The Mephan Paint Mfg. Co. has completed plans for a one-story factory for the manufacture of paint products, estimated to cost \$25,000. G. C. Mephan is president.

The stock of shellac in London on November 1 amounted to 13,832 cases, against 26,352 cases on the same date last year.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1130-1132

FOREIGN REPLACEMENT COSTS LOWER

**Cheap Offers For Shipment Weaken Spot Market—
Asafetida Down—Buchu Softens—Rhubarb Lower—
Nux Vomica Easier—Drop in Balsam Peru**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Cubeb Berries, Ord., Pd., 5c lb.	
Declined	
Asafetida, 25c lb.	Gentian Root, 1/2c lb.
Balsam Peru, 50c lb.	Henna Lvs., 1c lb.
Tolu, 5c lb.	Hops, 15c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 1c lb.	Ipecac, Cart., 10c lb.
Buchu Lvs., Shrt., 10c lb.	Lobelia Seed, 25c lb.
Calendula Petals, 25c lb.	Manna, Lg. Flake, 5c lb.
Cinchona Quills, 5c lb.	Small Flake, 3c lb.
Colchicum Seed, 10c lb.	Nux Vomica, 1c lb.
Dandelion Rt., Eng., 2c lb.	Rhubarb Root, 10c lb.
	Wax, Japan, 1/2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$45	\$45	\$45	\$70
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.00	3.10	3.30	2.20
Cantharides, Russian	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.75
Cocculus Indicus	.22	.22	.22	.60
Ergot, Spanish	2.00	2.00	2.50	4.00
Insect Powder, pure	.65	.65	.65	.65
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.00	3.10	3.25	3.25
Nux Vomica	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	.08
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	60	70	70	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.80
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.07	2.09	2.17	2.38

Reduced replacement costs in foreign markets continue to drive down prices of imported botanicals on the spot. Foreign shippers are so badly in need of money that they are pressing their goods on the market in spite of the reduced proportions of demand here. The low rate of European exchange has enabled them to make extremely low prices at a profit although the recovery may stiffen quotations somewhat. The tightness of money is still causing great inconvenience to traders here who in many instances are keeping out of trouble with difficulty. On spot goods most of the severe losses have been taken and dealers are now in a better position to protect themselves. Orders consist almost entirely of the jobbing variety.

Chief among the declines of the week have been balsam Peru and gum asafetida. A break in the latter has been expected for some time past. Large stocks of nux vomica which have been held in India, are now coming out with consequent weakening of prices. Manna has weakened slightly as demand falls off. Heavy importations of hops have broken the price further. Cinchona quills are weak and continue to slide off. Lower prices are noted for both whole and powdered rhubarb. Gentian is easier. Colchicum and lobelia seeds are down. Buchu is soft under lack of demand with quotations easier. Cubebs are decidedly firm.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Chinese are easy and unchanged at 90c a pound for spot goods with demand at low ebb. Russian are also easy at \$2.75 for whole flies.

Ergot—Round lots are commanding \$2.00 a pound with buyers displaying little or no interest. Not only

American consumers were the "goats" for the Spanish shippers but importers here who have been handling ergot for years were "stung" to the tune of some thousands of pounds of \$4.00 ergot. A good stock of this high cost material is still held here, finding little outlet into consuming channels which are at present apparently loaded.

Hops—Recent importations of foreign goods have weakened prices here materially. Prime New York goods are available at 45c@48c with California grades held up to 60c. For old goods as to quality, prices range all the way down to 30c a pound spot.

Manna—Slightly better supplies and a falling off in the demand for manna have weakened prices. Large flake are down to 85c a pound and the small to 52c for spot goods.

Nux Vomica—With the warehouses of the Calcutta district reported bursting their sides with stocks of nux buttons, the market here has lost most of its former strength. Shippers in India are now offering out the large stocks which have been withheld for so long. The prices are lower and with the rupee down, weakness has replaced firmness. Spot goods are now held at 13 1/2c a pound for good quality buttons. Powdered is quoted at 22c with 21c likely to get the goods. The future looks to lower prices.

Balsams

Another sharp drop in balsam Peru has brought the spot price down to \$2.00 a pound for spot goods. New stocks are finding little demand. Tolu balsam is also down to 55c a pound for spot goods. All genuine Canada fir is reported to have been cleaned out here. Oregon is held lower at \$1.65 a gallon.

Barks

Buckthorn—Sales have gone through here at 15c and less according to reports. Under 10c is said to be available for shipment from Hamburg. Demand here is dormant with the price tendency toward lower levels.

Cascara Sagrada—This item is generally firm. New bark in bales is selling here at 16c, in bags at 15c. The Coast quotes 12c in cars. Old bark as to grade and position, ranges up to 18c a pound.

Cinchona—The flood of goods reaching this market from all shipping points is unusually large and finding a rather poor reception here. Prices are under pressure and sinking steadily. For good grade red quills, prices are down to 45c a pound. Broken bark as to test is held around 35c a pound.

Elm—Selected bundles are still held unchanged at 85c @90c a pound. In the hands of one or two holders, it was evidenced that a good order would bring out 80c, possibly 75c. This is not the rule as leading sellers name 85c. Grinding bark is quiet and easy at 40c. Sellers will do 35c on firm business.

Berries

Cubeb berries are a strong item, prices for all grades, including powdered, showing a tendency to tighten up. Recent importations were quickly absorbed. XX are \$1.50, ordinary \$1.35 and powdered \$1.40@\$1.45 a pound firm. Most sellers are asking 20c for saw palmetto

berries but 18c can still be done here. Junipers are easy at 4½c.

Flowers

Borage—The flowers are easier at 35c a pound on the spot owing to increased supplies available.

Calendula Petals—A drop of 25c a pound has brought the spot price down to \$1.55 a pound here.

Chamomiles—All prices are unchanged but subject to shading by weak holders. German and true Hungarian are 35c, Spanish flowers Hungarian style are 32c and Roman 16c.

Insect—The lowest open figure heard for 100 per cent insect powder is 63c a pound for five tons. However, negotiations for large lots are reported to have brought out figures at 60c without difficulty.

Malva—No black malva flowers are known to be available here. Blue are held at 90c a pound.

Gums

The long looked for drop in asafetida has begun. Prices for lump have moved down to \$3.00 a pound on spot and judging from primary market offers will go lower in the near future. Powdered is held at \$4.25, with \$4.10 reported from one quarter. Amber sorts acacia are easy at 13½c a pound. U. S. P. white powdered is available down to 21c a pound. Jap camphor is easy at 95c in cases on spot.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—Inside is 28c and quite firm thereat. Some sellers are naming 30c a pound for their goods.

Buchu—The market is soft as a result of the small demand noted from consuming channels. Short leaf is obtainable on the spot at \$3.00 a pound in both bales and less than bale lots. Dealers here appear to be convinced that a duplication of ergot is possible and are "watching their step."

Henna—Prices for henna are easier on better supplies and the small proportions of demand. Sellers ask 30c a pound for spot goods.

Sage—Sage continues weak under pressure of new arrivals. Dalmatian reworked is available from 11c to 15c. Spanish is easy at 8½c and Greek weak at 10½c.

Roots

Aletris—This item is firm and in comparatively small supply. The demand however is not of large proportions. The price is still 85c up to 90c a pound as to seller.

Angelica—American angelica is lower on larger supplies pressing for sale on the spot. Holders here are now asking 22c a pound.

Arrowroot—St. Vincent's is weak and in large supply at 7c a pound.

Blueflag—This root is a firm item and in small supply. The price holds firm but unchanged at 65c up to 70c as to seller.

Dandelion—In the face of bullish talk, prices are lower this week. Sellers of English root are now naming 25c a pound for spot goods.

Echinacea—This item is still practically off the market. The price is nominal at 70c a pound, last sale reported.

Gentian—Gentian root continues to slide off under pressure. The new price this week gives 11c a pound for spot whole root.

Golden Seal—Lack of demand has held the price easy for some time, although no real loss has been noted. A slight decline has brought the spot price to \$5.50 a pound. Powdered is in small supply and firm at \$6.50.

Ipecac—Ipecac continues weak under the large shipments coming in from primary markets. Rio is easy at \$2.75 a pound for whole and \$3.00@3.15 for powdered. Cartagena is held at \$3.00 for whole and \$3.25@3.50 for powdered.

Mandrake—The root is still a very weak item with demand at small proportions. Sellers are still naming down to 15c although as high as 17c is heard for small lots.

Rhubarb—The break in Chinese exchanges is responsible for lower prices for high dried rhubarb root. Spot root is held at 60c a pound with powdered also lower at 70c here. Shipment is reported around 45c.

Senega—After the recent break, this item holds easy but steady. The country openly names 90c but are reported taking less. On spot, most sellers quote \$1.00 a pound but sales have gone through at 90c for large lots.

John Clarke & Co. said of seeds and herbs: "The trade, as a whole, feels that the closing out of each weakly held parcel adds just that much more to the eventual stability upon which commerce, to be healthy and permanent, must rest. The exceptions to rule, this week, have been Morocco coriander, which had already been revised pretty thoroughly; celery, which holds steady, and the bird seeds which are dull and neglected. The buying consists principally of jobbing lots necessary to fill urgent orders which reach the jobbing distributors whose shelves show depleted stocks."

Exports of cinnamon chips and quills from Ceylon during 1920, writes Consul Keiser, of Colombo, are much less than those of 1919. From January 1 to September 20, 1920, there were 1,588,752 pounds of quills and 1,172,286 pounds of chips exported, compared with 2,391,652 pounds of quills and 1,876,553 pounds of chips for the year 1919. At the present time ordinary assortments are purchased in bales of 100 pounds at an average price of 22 cents, United States currency, per pound.

The Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University has issued in booklet form the results of its investigations into the operations and particularly the costs of labor and overhead in the retail drug trade. The investigation covers the year 1919 and included 187 establishments of this class with capitalizations which ranged from the smallest to the largest stores.

The Moscow government is sending out an expedition to look for herbs containing iodine on the shores of the White Sea and along the Murman coast. The herbs are to be collected for the iodine factory established at Archangelsk, having a capacity of 3 million pounds of herbs per annum, expected to yield 400 pounds of crystal iodine.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against American Mustard Company, Inc., at 42 Broadway, by these creditors: Leo Oppenheimer and Sheppard G. Schermerhorn, as receivers of Anglo-American Commercial Corporation, \$80,000; Hart Glass Manufacturing Company, \$2,500; and Thompson & Norris Company, \$170.

John Roscoe of Cambridge University, England, who has just returned from a trip to East Africa for the British Government announces the discovery of 50 varieties of herbs, some of which are said to be of great curative power for certain diseases.

The Enterprise Dye Works, Inc., 229 First avenue, Woonsocket, R. I., has construction work under way on a one-story power house, estimated to cost \$15,000.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 1144

EASIER TENDENCY IN PEPPERMINT PRICES

Western Holders Desire to Realize on Holdings—Oils Cassia, Cloves and Citronella Lower—Messina Essences Weak—Better Tone to Business

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
No Advances Recorded			
Oil Bois de Rose, 50c lb.		Oil Orange, Sicilian, 25c lb.	
Oil Cassia, 5c lb.		West Indian, 40c lb.	
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.		Oil Peppermint, Natl., 10c lb.	
Oil Cloves, 15c lb.		Oil Petit Grain, 31 lb.	
Oil Limes, Express, 50c lb.		Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.	
Distilled, 15c lb.		Bromstyrol, 50c lb.	
Anisic Aldehyde, 50c lb.		Iso-eugenol, 50c lb.	
Methyl Anthranilate, 50c lb.		Terpineol, C.P., 10c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$7.00	\$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.44	.46	.50	.46
Oil Cloves	2.10	2.25	2.35	2.90
Oil Lavender Flowers.....	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.25
Oil Lemon	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural.....	5.65	5.75	6.00	7.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.....	10.75	10.75	11.00	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.....	.70	.70	.70	.62
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	5.75	5.75	6.00	7.00
Methyl Salicylate .....	.65	.65	.70	.75
Vanillin .....	.80	.80	.80	.78
Average	3.57	3.59	3.76	3.85

Buying continues at a minimum. A slightly better tone to business among the essential oil houses was noted, a more pronounced note of confidence, greater hesitancy in shading prices in the keen competition for the few orders available and signs of awakening interest among certain groups of consumers. The continued depression in financial circles, however, hangs like a pall over business in general and until the basic troubles are corrected, that is by prices again resuming a position where stability is not an impossibility, real improvement is not expected in the trade. It is almost certain that bottom levels will not be recognized when they are reached and the usual rush into the market by consumers at the first up-turn of prices will make the transition from bad to good business a rather sudden affair. This is particularly liable to be the case when the depleted condition of consuming stocks is realized.

Peppermint interests in the West are showing more of a tendency to shade prices as an inducement to buying. Erigeron and spearmint are also easier. Oil of cassia is again lower. The easier spice has weakened cloves further. Citronella is off. Bergamot, lemon and orange show little signs of strengthening at this time. Oil wormseed is again lower. South American petit grain is down as new shipments near this port. Sandalwood is still offered here at figures under the import cost. Oil limes, both expressed and distilled, shows a drop. Anisic aldehyde is again lower, as are iso-eugenol and methyl anthranilate. Bromstyrol has gone down. Terpineol is easier.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—The weakness of silver and Chinese exchanges still acts as a depressing factor in oil of anise. Prices in New York are about the same with weak holders inclined to shade in competition. Spot technical oil is held at 85c a pound by sellers here with U. S. P.

oil quoted from 90c up to \$1.00 as to quantity. The shipment market is still understood to stand about 70c c. i. f.

Oil Bay—Demand is small and the tendency easier although spot prices are openly quoted about the same, \$3.75 a pound.

Oil Bergamot—Both New York and Sicily display continued weakness in bergamot. Demand is at a standstill just at present. The spot price is easier at \$6.25 a pound and some dealers admit a willingness to do \$6.00. One or two sellers here are still asking \$6.50@7.00 for their brands. For shipment about \$4.75 c. i. f. is a representative figure.

Oil Bois de Rose—Supplies are improved and in lessened demand. The price is easier at \$10.00@10.50 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Camphor—New shipments of white Japanese camphor oil are offered here at lower prices. Spot oil is still held at 50c but lower prices are very likely within a few days. Heavy sassafrassy oil is weak and in light demand. Spot supplies are held at 11c.

Oil Caraway—There is no change in caraway. The price for Dutch oil is still \$2.50 a pound on the spot. Both oil and seed are in light demand and generally weak.

Oil Cassia—The drop in Chinese exchanges continues to hold cassia oil, both spot and shipment, under pressure. Prices here are down to \$1.25 a pound for technical oil with lead free held at \$1.35. U. S. P. redistilled is lower at \$1.70@1.75 a pound. For shipment, \$1.11 laid down on the spot has been heard although another report indicated that about \$1.00 could be done.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Stocks are pressing for sale here with buyers not interested. Holders are cutting prices in order to get rid of long held accumulations and realize cash. Sellers are naming \$1.30 a pound for spot goods and express a willingness to do better on a firm order.

Oil Cedar Wood—Opinions differ. One leading dealer in this item quotes 70c@72½c a pound for spot oil. Others name 65c but say that supplies are none too plentiful.

Oil Citronella—Further declines in price were noted in the small quantities which changed hands during the past week. Drums are offered down to 44c a pound for Ceylon oil and distress lots are reported available under this. On firm orders, sellers are meeting some very low prices. Java oil is held at \$1.15 a pound and easy thereat.

Oil Cloves—The spice is quoted at 30c a pound but buying is at a standstill. Prices for oil of cloves are lower. Plenty of sellers are quoted at \$2.10 a pound although some are asking up to \$2.25 for cans. The demand is about as small as it could be.

Oil Erigeron—In sympathy with the easier tendency in peppermint and the desire of dealers in primary markets to sell their holdings, erigeron is easier. Spot goods are in small demand at \$4.00 a pound here.

Oil Eucalyptus—Sellers of eucalyptus hold prices unchanged at 60c a pound although the demand is extremely quiet. Stocks here are in strong hands.

Oil Ginger—Some houses will not do less than \$7.50 a pound although there are sellers in this market at \$7.00.

Oil Juniper Berries—This item continues weak and with practically no demand apparent. The price is easy but unchanged at \$3.50 a pound.

Oil Lavender—In Grasse, reports indicate that 230 francs a kilo is the level at which business is being done. The 320 level apparently did not hold out. On the spot, leading sellers tend to reduce their prices to attract business. U. S. P. goods are held at \$7.50 a pound here with demand very slack. Spike oil is easy at \$2.25 a pound.

Oil Lemon—The position of lemon is still exceedingly weak. It fails to show any material improvement. On spot, buying is dead and prices unchanged at \$1.00 a pound up to \$1.20 as to seller and brand. Shippers in Sicily quote about 80c c. i. f. for standard goods. Recent advices state that the quantity held in reserve there is considerably larger than commonly believed.

Oil Lemongrass—The spot price is still \$2.50 although shading is in order as new goods afloat approach this market. The new material should be offered out at about \$2.00 based on a cost of \$1.65 or so c. i. f.

Oil Limes—Demand is nil and supplies pressing for sale are larger. Prices have been cut by dealers here to \$4.00 a pound for expressed oil and \$1.10@1.20 for the distilled.

Oil Orange—No variation from the continued weakness is noted in oil of orange. Buyers are having nothing to do with the market except for small jobbing lots now and then. Prices are still sliding off. Sweet Sicilian oil of standard brands is available at \$3.50 a pound on the spot and about \$2.60 c. i. f. for shipment. West Indian oil is lower at \$2.85@3.00 a pound on the spot and held at about \$2.25 for shipment.

Oil Peppermint—Willingness to accept lower prices in order to move their goods, is noted in an increasing degree among the producers and dealers in Central Western primary markets. Spot prices are easier as a consequence. Natural oil in cans is held at \$5.65 and sales have been reported at \$5.50 a pound here. U. S. P. oil is more or less steady at \$6.25 although in limited demand.

Oil Petit Grain—New shipments are about to land and holders of spot goods are anxious to clean out old stocks. The price of South American oil has been cut to \$5.25 a pound.

Oil Sandalwood—Spot goods are quoted at \$10.75 a pound and weak thereat with some weak sellers doing well under this. The cost of importation at present shipment figures approximates \$10.75.

Oil Wormseed—Another reduction in the price of spot oil has dropped quotations here to a level of \$4.50 @ \$4.75 a pound for spot oil. Spot holdings are difficult to move in the face of the present light demand.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Another cut in the price has brought spot quotations down to \$7.00@7.50 a pound.

Bromstyrol—A reduction in spot quotations by leading producers has brought the price here down to \$7.00 @ \$7.50 a pound.

Iso-eugenol—A further cut in the current price has dropped selling levels to \$8.00@8.50 a pound here.

Methyl Anthranilate—This product is weak, in small demand and has been dropped in price to \$9.00 a pound by leading dealers here.

Terpineol—Prices are lower at \$1.10 a pound owing to cheaper cost of raw material.

OBSTACLES TO GOOD SOAP PERFUMING

Variations in Raw Materials, Method of Saponification and Soap Stock Determine Quality of Odor—Light Floral Oils Unsuitable

The difficulties of perfuming soaps are so intricate that there are really few individuals accomplished in this art, according to F. N. Langlois of the United Drug Company, writing in a recent issue of "Ungerer's Bulletin." Variations in raw materials, method of saponification and the quality of the finished soap stock are the principal factors which determine the manner in which the perfume will react, in many instances creating an effect not contemplated. Of a dozen soap stocks used, no two will react alike toward the same odor especially if the latter is composed in whole or part of synthetic chemicals.

"The importance of judicious perfuming of soap comes to mind more vividly when we reflect that very frequently the perfume content of the soap costs several times as much as the soap itself." Mr. Langlois went on to say: "A given quantity of a particular perfume ingredient may travel a great distance in an inodorous solvent while completely losing its identity, or at least having it overwhelmingly masked when brought into contact with the quantity of soap which the given quantity of perfume is expected to impregnate. Thus the perfumer must invariably work to the quantity and quality of the soap.

"Strength is vital. The perfumer must forget that he is making a perfume and remember that he is perfuming a soap. Light floral odors will not do—they are smothered and lost. In deciding between a limited quantity of costly odor and a sufficient quantity of strength odor, the wise soap perfumer invariably chooses the latter.

"The soap maker should borrow a leaf from the experience of practical perfume manufacturers—who know—and should take every precaution against overheating the product in any stage of manipulation. It is unavoidable that machinery should become somewhat heated at times, especially the mill and plodder, but the temperature should be watched and never be permitted to attain a point high enough to destroy or affect the perfume quality of the soap.

"All perfume ingredients are adversely affected by heat, some more so than others. All synthetic materials, as stated above, are most susceptible to this influence. This characteristic of synthetic ingredients cannot be overemphasized. Some are merely weakened while others decompose and die. The drying room is another common danger to the perfume of the soap. Too frequently the soap is hurried into, through and out of the drying room, hastening the drying process unduly instead of allowing it to occur naturally in a moderately heated temperature."

The Aroma Club of New York elected the following officers at the annual meeting held on Nov. 17: Edwin Sefton, of Harriet Hubbard Ayer Co., president; Julius Koehler, of Fritzsche Brothers, vice president; Irvin S. Zeluff, of Parfumerie Rigaud, treasurer; Joseph Byrne, secretary. Executive board—Frederick H. Ungerer, George Marceau, Irvin S. Zeluff, Edwin Sefton, Julius Koehler, Joseph Byrne.

Shipments of camphor oil from Japan during the first seven months of 1920 amounted to 2,007,805 kin, against 421,406 kin in the same time last year and 735,467 kin in the corresponding period two years ago.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1142

FEW SALES AT DRUG AUCTIONS

Offerings Heavy, But London Dealers Show Little Interest—Citric Acid, Oxalic Acid, Tartaric, Turpentine, and Shellac Lower—Menthol Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 24.—The offerings at the Drug Auctions were very heavy, but the sales were limited. Saffron is higher. The market for Japanese refined camphor and pimento is firmer.

Quotations are easier for farina, menthol, pepper and star anise oil.

Lower prices are named for balsam tolu, citric acid, cocoa butter, foenugreek seed, linseed oil, oxalic acid, phenazone, sodium nitrate, shellac, silver nitrite, sulphonal, tartaric acid and turpentine.

London, Nov. 13 (By Mail).—The expected improvement in business has not yet started, for although the coal dispute and other labor difficulties are in a better position, the money market is very tight, and exchanges unsettled.

Balsam Peru is cheaper, genuine being offered on spot at 18s per lb.

Balsam tolu is also lower, and may now be bought at 4s 6d per lb. on spot.

Camphor—Japanese refined in slabs is slightly easier at 5s 7½d to 5s 9d per lb.

Cantharides—Russian are scarce on spot, and firmer, about 15s per lb. being now asked.

Castor Oil—The Hull makers are rather firmer, now quoting pharmaceutical at £82, first pressing £77, and seconds £72 per ton net cash, barrels included, ex mills, Hull.

Cocoa butter has again been reduced 1½d per lb., with sellers at 2s 5½d per lb. for ton lots.

Codeine—Makers have lowered their prices to 21s per oz. for crystals and precipitated, and to 17s for hydrochloride, phosphate and sulfate.

Ergot of rye is quiet and easier, Spanish being offered at 12s 6d per lb.

Fennel seed is firmer, at 37s per cwt. for ordinary East Indian.

Foenugreek seed is quiet and easier, at about 14s 6d per cwt for Morocco.

Formaldehyde is again lower, prices named varying from £205 upward, and a further decline is thought not unlikely.

Linseed oil is lower, spot price being now about £66 per ton.

Lycopodium is firmer, owing to scarcity, and 22s per lb. is now wanted for small quantities.

Menthol continues quiet, at the easier price of 28s per lb. for Kobayashi and Suzuki.

Morphia—Makers have reduced their prices as follows: Pure crystals 18s 5d per oz., powder 18s 2d, acetate 14s 6d, bromide 18s 2d, hydrobrom 18s 2d, hydrochloride 14s 6d, sulfate 14s 6d per oz.

Senega root is easier, owing to fresh arrivals, and can now be bought at 7s 3d per lb.

Shellac is much lower, standard T. N. Orange quality being now quoted at 600s per cwt.

Turpentine is on the whole rather easier, American on spot being 122s per cwt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.53
France (franc)	.193	.063
Italy (lira)	.193	.039
Germany (mark)	.238	.016
Japan (yen)	.499	.502
Spain (peseta)	.193	.135
Holland (guilder)	.402	.307
Belgium (franc)	.198	.066
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.157
Norway (crown)	.268	.136
Sweden (crown)	.263	.194
Denmark (crown)	.263	.137
Argentina (peso)	.424	.334
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.156
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.660
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.870
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.935
Russia (ruble)	.515	.070

THE GERMAN NITRE SUPPLY FOR 1921

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The German Ministry for Food and Agriculture has just issued a statement covering the German nitre situation. It is pointed out that with a sufficient coal supply the potash industry will be able to furnish the required supplies of potash salts by virtue of the rich natural resources. There is, however, a difficulty in supplying the soil with the necessary supplies of nitre and phosphoric acid fertilizers as is revealed by the figures set out below:

Supplies from 1914 to 1920 (in tons)

	Potash (K ₂ O)	Nitre (N)	Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅)
1914	557,000	210,000	630,000
1918	779,000	92,000	325,000
1919	670,000	115,000	230,000
1920	756,000	158,000	147,000

The nitre industry announces that by 1921 the existing plants will be in a position to supply 300,000 tons of nitre annually in the form of artificial fertilizers. While this would tend to materially relieve the shortage of nitre, the scarcity of phosphoric acid is causing serious apprehension, rendering the import of large quantities of crude phosphates imperative in order to supply the required quantities for the spring tilling. Negotiations towards this end are practically concluded.

It is furthermore stated that the Government will not permit a further advance of prices. Present cost prices for artificial fertilizers are such that a reduction of prices will be out of the question for the present. A re-examination of cost prices, however, is being made.

The French Commission to the United States announced this week that a plan is under consideration whereby the majority voice in the administration of the potash deposits in Alsace will be lodged with a consortium of French and Alsatian agricultural societies, while the three departments of Alsace-Lorraine will also have a voice in their direction. Under present conditions of operation the Alsatian beds furnished in 1919 250,000 tons of crude salt, while for the present year they will furnish about 500,000 tons; that is, 100,000 tons of pure potash.

A cablegram from Palermo, Italy, dated November 13, says that according to reliable information there are about 10,000 tons of citrate of lime and about 300 metric tons of citric acid held in Italy.

CANADA'S IMPORTS OF DYES AND SODAS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 22.—The monthly report of the trade of Canada for August gives the value of imports of dyes and tanning materials as \$650,557, of which \$556,078 was from the United States, \$50,292 from Britain and \$44,187 from other countries; compared with total imports of \$364,237, of which \$297,680 was from the United States, \$12,895 from Britain and \$53,662 from other countries in August, 1919.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes, included in the above, were as follows. In August, 1920 from Britain, 17,157 lbs., value \$40,898, United States 241,980 lbs. \$265,306; Switzerland, 15,891 lbs., \$37,667. Total 257,037 lbs., \$343,871. In August, 1919, from Britain, 8,921 lbs., \$6,945; United States, 233,657 lbs., \$150,934; Switzerland 14,869 lbs., \$26,556.

Acids were imported to the value of \$55,633 from Britain, \$60,322 from the United States and \$13,551 from other countries, making a total of \$129,506; as against imports of the value of \$26,580 from Britain, \$29,859 from the United States, and \$5,133 from other countries, totaling \$61,608 in August, 1919.

Imports of soda ash show a considerable decrease owing to the marketing of the domestic product. The total imports, nearly all from the United States, have fallen during the five months ending Aug. from 22,217,774 lbs. valued at \$466,352 in 1919, to 4,585,670 lbs. of the value of \$127,635 in 1920. Imports in the month of August last all from the United States were 753,998 lbs. valued at \$23,263.

GERMANS AFTER SPANISH POTASH?

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 3.—A notice appeared in some German papers to the effect that the German potash syndicate had purchased the Spanish potash fields at a price of 36 million (gold) marks. The report was denied by the syndicate but the vague terms in which the denial was couched are not without a certain significance. While acknowledging that it was one of the principal tasks of the syndicate to carefully follow up all news bearing upon the discovery or exploration of new potash fields as well as giving attention to the progress made in potash production with a view of bringing its influence to bear upon foreign potash production whenever circumstances call for it, the syndicate declared that as regards the statement made in the press nothing definite had resulted as yet.

The fact remains that representatives of the syndicate have lately been negotiating with Spanish interests with a view of gaining an insight into the present situation of the Spanish potash industry and its future aspects and it will be highly interesting to watch the outcome of these negotiations.

According to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the British Government will introduce into Parliament at an early date a new Anti-Dumping bill to take the place of the two measures which were withdrawn because of the hostile reception they met. It is expected that the bill will aim at protecting key industries and other trades seriously affected by foreign competition, and in order to achieve this end a list of industries will be scheduled which may be extended when the necessity arises.

The Aktien Gesellschaft fuer chemische Produkte, vorm. Scheidemantel, at Berlin contemplate the erection of a new plant for the production of phosphoric acid and phosphate salts at Frohse.

ALIZARIN AND INDIGO IMPORTS BY GREAT BRITAIN IN NINE MONTHS

Large Proportion of the Dyes and Intermediates Came From Germany—Increase in Importations Corresponds with the Increase in German Production—Imports In Previous Years

Great Britain imported in the first nine months of this year coal-tar dyes and intermediates in the following quantities and values: Dyestuffs 117,299 hundredweight (112 pounds), valued at £4,641,174; intermediate products 33,467 hundredweight, valued at £508,481. The London "Daily Mail" says it is certain that a very large proportion of these dyes are German. "The most significant fact is the rapid increase in the importation, which corresponds with the increase in German production."

In commenting upon the report Alfred Nutting, in the office of the American Consulate General, London, says: "No details of the various intermediates which go to make up the total shown are given in the published statistics beyond the group designation, 'Intermediate coal-tar products used in the manufacture of dyes (including aniline oil and salt, and phenylglycine).' Furthermore, because, prior to 1920, intermediates were included with other coal-tar products, comparative figures for other years can not be given. Certain details with regard to finished coal-tar dyestuffs are, however, available, not only for the current year but for January-September of 1919 and of the pre-war year 1913, and these are presented below:

Months	Alizarin*		Synthetic indigo	
	Hundred-weight	Value	Hundred-weight	Value
January:				
1913	4,162	£18,758	1,339	£4,332
1919	600	613	440	3,854
1920	22	422	82	5,547
February:				
1913	4,487	19,940	2,582	8,280
1919	319	9,551	....	....
1920	319	9,551	....	....
March:				
1913	5,560	26,040	2,669	8,414
1919	965	33,500	612	5,885
1920	965	33,500	....	....
April:				
1913	6,022	24,858	1,741	6,080
1919	235	21,783	204	1,712
1920	235	21,783	12	405
May:				
1913	4,514	19,219	2,458	7,946
1919	700	800	402	3,780
1920	273	24,853	40	878
June:				
1913	4,386	20,059	1,549	5,021
1919	490	560	400	3,572
1920	185	10,023	199	4,119
July:				
1913	4,406	20,111	1,433	4,207
1919	207	220	1,169	19,635
1920	571	21,719	1,169	19,635
August:				
1913	3,840	17,695	2,488	8,353
1919	882	64,362	278	2,340
1920	882	64,362	1,219	36,071
September:				
1913	3,398	15,438	1,396	4,630
1919	197	240	....	....
1920	1,367	46,260	681	14,996
Total:				
1913	40,784	182,113	17,656	57,208
1919	2,194	2,433	2,386	21,143
1920	4,810	232,482	3,402	81,646

*Includes anthracene prior to 1920.

"Converted to American currency at normal exchange, the value of the imports for the nine months was: Alizarin—1913, \$886,252; 1919, \$11,840; 1920, \$1,131,374; synthetic indigo—1913, \$278,378; 1919, \$102,891; 1920, \$397,330; other sorts of coal-tar dyes—1913, \$5,578,567; 1919, \$5,382,222; 1920, \$21,057,569; total imports—1913, \$6,743,197; 1919, \$5,496,953; 1920, \$22,586,273. The totals work out at the following average values per hundredweight: Alizarin—1913, \$21.73; 1919, \$5.40; 1920, \$234.78; synthetic indigo—1913, \$15.77; 1919, \$44.05; 1920, \$116.79; other sorts—1913, \$26.44; 1919, \$152.13; 1920, \$193.05; total imports—1913, \$25.02; 1919, \$137.73; 1920, \$192.55."

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—4.33 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 liters
1 Liter	—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	..28 — .45
Acetphenetidin	..2.00 — 2.30
Adapa Lanac, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible	..80 — .85
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	..5.10 — 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	..5.25 — 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P.	..5.50 — 5.75
For Export, U.S.P.	..80 — .90
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	..1.90 — 1.95
97 p.c.	..1.95 — 2.00
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	..1.75 — 1.80
Pure	..2.30 — 2.35
Denatured, 180 proof	..82 — .84
188 proof	..86 — .88
Second Hands	..80 — .83
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.	..1.03 — 1.05
Amidopyrine	..10.00 — 11.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	..65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	..4.00 — 4.10
Bichromate, C. P.	..95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.	..16 — .17
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.	..25 — .26
Chloride, U.S.P.	..1.85 — 1.90
Hypophosphite	..1.50 — 1.55
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	..1.50 — 1.55
Iodide	..70 — .75
Oxalate, Pure	..95 — 1.00
Persulfate	..50 — .60
Phosphate (Dibasic)	..90 — .95
Salicylate, U.S.P.	..4.00 — 4.25
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	..17 — .18
Needle powder	..2.50 — 2.75
Antipyrine, bulk	..2.50 — 2.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	..23.80 — 27.50
Argemone Hydrobromide	..27.00 — 27.50
Argemone, red	..07 — .08
Argemone, red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Argemone Iodide, U.S.P.	..4.85 — 5.00
Aspirin	..75 — .80
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. oz.	..18.00 — 19.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. oz.	..10.00 — 12.00
Barbital	..2.25 — 2.30
Barium Carb. prec., pure	..28 — .29
Dioxide	..23 — .25
Iodide	..5.15 — 5.18
Nitrate	..18 — .19
Bay Rum	..3.50 — 3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid, gal.	..3.50 — 3.60
Denatured, Quinine	..3.80 — 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol	..4.25 — 4.50

Berberine Hdchl.	..34.00 — 35.00
Acid Sulfate	..31.00 — 35.00
Neutral sulfate	..2.50 — 2.75
Bismuth Metallic	..5.45 — 5.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	..2.85 — 3.05
Citrate, U.S.P.	..2.20 — 2.30
Oxychloride	..2.60 — 2.85
Salicylate	..2.60 — 2.85
Subbenzoate	..2.85 — 3.05
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	..3.40 — 3.60
For X-ray Diagnosis	..4.95 — 5.15
Subgallate	..2.60 — 2.85
Subiodide	..2.75 — 2.95
Subnitrate	..2.75 — 2.95
Subsalicylate	..2.75 — 2.95
Tannate	..2.75 — 2.95
Borax, in bbls., crystals	..8.94 — 9.09
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	..8.94 — 9.09
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified	..75 — 80
Bromoform	..1.40 — 1.50
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	..4.30 — 4.40
Iodide	..1.40 — 1.45
Metal sticks	..7.00 — 7.25
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	..7.00 — 7.25
Second Hands	..7.25 — 7.50
Hydrobromide	..5.50 — 6.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	..9.00 — 9.25
Phosphate	..1.70 — 1.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	..90 — .92
Hypophosphites	..4.00 — 4.10
Iodide	..18 — .19
Sulfocarbonate	..70 — .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	..1.20 — 1.25
16's in 1-lb. carton	..1.25 — 1.27
24's in 1-lb. carton	..1.20 — 1.25
32's in 1-lb. carton	..95 — 1.00
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	..65 — .70
Crude, Chinese	..2.50 — 2.55
Monobromated, bulk	..95 — 1.00
Caramel	..5.70 — 5.80
Carmine, No. 40	..15 — .16
Casein, C.P.	..14 — 14 1/2
Technical	..65 — .75
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	..14 — 14 1/2
Cerium Oxalate	..65 — .75
Chalk, Precip., light	..04 1/2 — .05
Heavy	..04 — 04 1/2
Drop	..02 1/2 — .03
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	..06 — .07
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys.	..1.01 — 1.05
16 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	..40 — .43
Chloroform, U.S.P.	..1.13 — 1.15
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	..75 — .80
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	..74 — .75
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	..45 — .50
Gran., Powd.	..10.50 — 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	..30 — 32 1/2
Fingers, cases	..42 — .43
Codeline, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	..10.40 — 10.50
Hydrobromide	..8.30 — 8.40
Nitrate	..9.30 — 9.40
Phosphate	..7.80 — 7.90
Sulfate	..8.30 — 8.40
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	..45.00 — 48.00
Norwegian	..45.00 — 50.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	..30 — .31
Corn Syrup	..63 1/2 — .04
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Chemicals	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream of Tartar, U.S.P.	..40 — .49
Powdered, 99 p.c.	..40 — .49
Cresote, U.S.P.	..65 — .70
Carbonate	..3.15 — 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	..18 — .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	..2.25 — 2.30
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	..3.00 — 3.10
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	..30.00 — 31.00
15 gr. vials	..1.35 — 1.40
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Eserine Sulfate	..41.00 — 42.50
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	..23 — .25
Washed, bulk	..30 — .35
Nitrous, conc.	..1.10 — 1.15
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	..46 — .47
Anaesthesia, bulk	..27 — .28
Ethyl Acetate, pure	..1.45 — 1.50
Iodide	..5.30 — 5.40
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	..22 1/2 — .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	
Formaldehyde	..17 — .18
Second Hands	..17 — .18
Gelatin, silver	..1.70 — 1.75
*Nominal	

Glycerin	
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	..21 — .23
Cans	..24 — .25
Dynamite, drums incl.	..18 — .19
Saponification, loose	..11 — 11 1/2
Soap Lye, loose	..10 1/2 — .11
Guaiaacal, liquid	..6.00 — 6.50
Carbonate	..6.50 — 7.00
Haarlem Oil, dom.	..gross — 3.40
Imported	..gross, 5.50 — 6.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	..1.25 — 1.62
Hydrastine Alkaloid	..26.38 — 26.50
Hydrochloride	..26.50 — 26.60
Sulfate	..26.50 — 26.60
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	
4-oz. bottles	..gross, 9.25 — 9.50
8-oz. bottles	..gross, 14.25 — 14.50
12-oz. bottles	..gross, 19.50 — 19.75
16-oz. bottles	..gross, 23.25 — 23.50
Hydroquinone, bulk	..1.90 — 2.00
Hyoscyne Hydrobromide	..60.00 — 65.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid	..35.00 — 40.00
Sulfate	..35.00 — 40.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	
Iodine, Resublimed	..4.00 — 4.10
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.	..4.75 — 5.00
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	..5.00 — 5.10
Crystals	..6.00 — 6.10
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., 10 lb.	..1.07 — 1.10
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	..92 — .95
Green scales, U.S.P.	..1.18 — 1.20
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	..12 — .13
Iodide	..3.90 — 4.00
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	..30 — .32
Phosphate, U.S.P.	..94 — .95
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	..99 — 1.00
Metallic, Reduced	..1.10 — 1.15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	..16 — .18
Anhydrous, cans	..21 — .23
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII	..30 — .32
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	..32 — .35
Powdered	..69 — .70
Sticks	..50 — .52
Comp. Powder	..21 — .25
Lithium Carbonate	..1.50 — 1.55
Citrate	..2.30 — 2.40
Lycopodium	..3.75 — 4.00
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	..16 — 18 1/2
Technical, bbls.	..12 1/2 — 12 3/4
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.	..22 — .24
Glycerophosphate	..3.30 — 3.40
Hypophosphite	..1.65 — 1.70
Oxide, tins light	..1.10 — 1.15
Peroxide, cans	..2.15 — 2.20
Salicylate	..60 — .62
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	..2.00 — 2.50
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	..3.00 — 3.25
Manganese Glycerophosphate	..3.00 — 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	..2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	..4.65 — 6.00
Sulfate, crystals	..20 — .22
Menthol, Japanese	..3.75 — 4.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	..53.00 — 55.00
Blusulfate	..77 — .80
Blue Mass	..62 — .64
Powdered	..64 — .66
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	..82 — .85
50 p.c.	..82 — .85
Citrine Ointment	..52 — .55
Calomel, Amer.	..1.19 — 1.20
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	..1.14 — 1.15
Powdered Granular	..1.09 — 1.10
Iodide, Green	..3.20 — 3.30
Red	..3.20 — 3.30
Yellow	..3.20 — 3.30
Red Precipitate	..1.39 — 1.40
Powdered	..1.48 — 1.53
White Precipitate	..1.53 — 1.55
Powdered	..1.53 — 1.55
With chalk	..62 — .65
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Methylene Blue, medicinal	..7.00 — 7.50
Milk, powdered	..15 — .16
Mineral Oil, white	..1.00 — 1.05
Morphine, Acet., 25 oz. in 55 oz.	..6.90 — 7.00
Hydrobromide, 25 oz. in 55 oz.	..6.90 — 7.00
Hydrochloride, 25 oz. in 55 oz.	..6.90 — 7.00
Sulfate, 25 oz. in 55 oz.	..6.90 — 7.00
Diacetyl, Alk. 10 oz. in 55 oz.	..10.90 — 11.00
Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz. in 55 oz.	..9.80 — 10.00
Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz. in 55 oz.	..11.45 — 11.55
Optum, cases, U.S.P.	..7.80 — 8.00
Granular	..8.50 — 8.80
Powdered, U.S.P.	..1.50 — 1.55
Oxgal, pure U.S.P.	..4.25 — 4.50
Papain	..3.50 — 3.60
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	..3.10 — 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	..1.02 — 1.05
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.	..3.50 — 4.00

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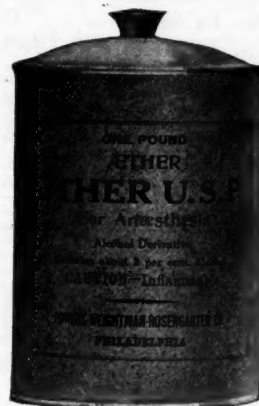
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Phenolphthalein	1.60	—	1.70
Phosphorus, yellow	.35	—	.40
Pilocarpine	—	—	10.50
Piperazine Hydrate	—	—	20.00
Podophyllin	9.00	—	9.50
Potassium acetate	.75	—	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	.25	—	.26
Bisulfate	.45	—	.60
C. F.	.75	—	.85
Bromide	1.00	—	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk	—	—	.47
Granulated	—	—	.45
Second Hands	.27	—	.30
Carbonate, U.S.P.	.30	—	.32
Cautic. U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	—	—	1.25
Chlorate	.12	—	.13
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	—	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	—	1.63
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	—	—	1.90
Gualacol Sulfate	6.50	—	7.00
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide, bulk	2.50	—	3.00
Lactophosphate	—	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	.55	—	.65
Salicylate	1.45	—	1.50
Sulfate, C.P.	1.11	—	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	—	—	1.25
Procaine, 2 oz. bottles	7.00	—	7.25
4 gr. bottles	1.50	—	1.60
Pumice Stone	.02%	—	.05
Pyrimidin, See Amidopyrine	—	—	2.75
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	—	3.00
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	—	.70
1-oz. tins	—	—	.78
Second Hands, Java	.32	—	.35
Second Hands, Jap.	—	—	.50
Second Hands, Amer.	—	—	.60
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	—	.70
Alkaloid	—	—	1.05
Acetate	—	—	1.05
Benzoate	—	—	1.05
Citrate	—	—	1.05
Dihydrochloride	—	—	1.05
Dibromide	—	—	1.05
Ethyl Carbonate	—	—	2.00
Hydrochloride	—	—	.96
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.05
Phosphate	—	—	.96
Salicylate	—	—	.96
Tannate	—	—	.96
Valerate, powd.	—	—	.70
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	—	1.13
Sulfate, tins. oz.	—	—	.75
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P. lb.	—	—	2.50
Technical, See Intermediates	—	—	.33
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	—	.33
Powdered, bulk	—	—	1.25
Rosewater, triple	2.25	—	3.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble lb.	2.25	—	3.00
U.S.P., insoluble	11.50	—	12.00
Salicin, bulk	.85	—	.95
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	130.00
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	—	—	130.00
Powdered	—	—	.26
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. lb.	—	—	.51%
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	—	—	.35
Nucleinate	—	—	.40
Protein	—	—	2.00
Colloidal	—	—	.35
Soap, Castile, white pure	—	—	.38
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	—	—	.33
Conti's	—	—	.15
Green, U.S.P.	—	—	.25
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	—	—	.70
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	—	—	.02%
Ricarb. U.S.P. powd. bbls. lb.	—	—	.43
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	.800
Second Hands	—	—	9.00
Cacodylate	—	—	.14
Cautic. U.S.P. See Sod. Hydroxide	—	—	.15
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	—	.94
Crystals, c. b. 10.	—	—	1.09
Granular, c. b. 10.	—	—	2.15
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII.	—	—	.22
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX.	—	—	1.00
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	1.00
Glycerophosphate crystals lb.	—	—	.22
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb.	—	—	1.00
can	—	—	.75
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	—	—	.35
Iodide, bulk	—	—	.40
Oxalate	—	—	.13
Peroxide	—	—	.17
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	—	—	.40
Recryst.	—	—	.45
Dried	—	—	.45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.75
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	—	—	
Sparteine Sulfate	2.00	—	2.50
Strontium Brom. Cryst. bbl. lb.	—	—	.40
Carbonate, pure	—	—	.19
Iodide, bulk	—	—	.50
Nitrate, Kegs	—	—	.50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.85
Strychnine Alk., cryst. oz.	—	—	1.95
Acetate	—	—	2.15
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.95
Hydrochloride	—	—	1.95
Nitrate	—	—	1.55
Sulfate, crystals, bulk. oz.	—	—	.24
Sugar of Milk, Powder	—	—	.33
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	—	.55
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	—	—	0.25
Sulfonethylnmethane, U.S.P. lb.	—	—	7.50
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	—	—	3.45
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	—	—	3.60
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	—	—	3.80
Pricip. U.S.P.	—	—	.25
Lac Sulfur	—	—	.15
Tartar Emetic, tech.	—	—	.52
U.S.P.	—	—	.02
Talcum, Amer.	—	—	.08
Purified	—	—	.90
Terpin Hydrate	—	—	7.70
Theobromine Alkaloid	—	—	10.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	—	—	14.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	1.25
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	—	.67
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	1.20
Triphenol	—	—	.16
Trional	—	—	.45
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	3.85
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.	—	—	.18
Zinc Carbonate	—	—	.32
Chloride, U.S.P.	—	—	
Iodide, bulk	—	—	
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	—	—	
Stearate	—	—	
Acids			
Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	
Acetyl-salicylic	.75	—	.80
Benzoic, from gum	—	—	.70
Boric, cryst., bbls.	—	—	.15
Butyric Tech., 60 p.c.	—	—	.15
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., dils.	—	—	.11
1-lb. bottle	—	—	.27
5-lb. bottle	—	—	.26
80 to 110-lb. tins.	—	—	.23
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	—	—	.30
Crude, 25 p.c., tech.	—	—	.32
Chromic, U.S.P.	—	—	1.15
Chrysophanic	—	—	2.75
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	—	.60
Powdered	—	—	.61
Second Hands	—	—	.50
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	—	—	.22
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	—	—	1.30
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	1.35
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	—	.60
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure	—	—	.19
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150	—	—	
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	—	—	.60
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	—	—	.90
U.S.P., IX	—	—	1.00
Molybdic, C.P.	—	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	
Nitric, cryst., bbls.	—	—	.20
Oxalic, cryst.	—	—	.17
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	—	—	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. U.S.P.	—	—	.32
50 p.c. tech.	—	—	2.35
Pyrogallie, resublimed	—	—	1.95
Crystals, bottles	—	—	.35
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	—	—	.03
Sulfuric, C.P.	—	—	1.35
Sulfurous	—	—	.61
Tannic, U.S.P.	—	—	.50
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	—	—	.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	—	
Second Hands, Cryst.	—	—	
Powdered	—	—	
Crude Drugs			
MISCELLANEOUS			
Agar, Agar, No. 1	—	—	.60
No. 2	—	—	.55
No. 3	—	—	.45
*Nominal	—	—	
Agaric, white	.90	—	1.60
Almonds, butter	.35	—	.40
Sweet	.42	—	.45
Meal	—	—	10.00
Ambergris, black	.02	—	.25.00
Grey	—	—	.17
Arceae Nuts	—	—	.20
Powdered	—	—	.22
Balm of Gilead Buds	—	—	1.60
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	.08	—	.08%
Cantharides, Chinese	.50	—	1.00
Powdered	1.35	—	1.40
Russian, whole	—	—	2.75
Powdered	—	—	3.25
Castoreum	—	—	.07
Charcoal Willow, powdered	—	—	.04
Wood, powdered	—	—	2.75
Colocynth, Apples	.40	—	3.00
Pulp, U.S.P.	.34	—	.36
Spanish Apples	—	—	1.50
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste	1.40	—	1.55
Jewelers, large	.32	—	.33
Small	.30	—	.32
French	.30	—	.32
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	1.25	—	1.50
Roads	—	—	.30
Ergot, Russian	—	—	.30
Spanish	—	—	.30
Grains of Paradise	—	—	.30
Guarana	—	—	.30
Honey Calif.	—	—	.18
Hops, N. Y., prime	—	—	.30
Pacific Coast, prime	—	—	.30
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—	9.00
Russian	—	—	10.00
Kamala	—	—	.50
Kola Nuts, West Indies	.13	—	.14
Leeches	—	—	10.00
Lupulin	—	—	1.75
Lycopodium	3.75	—	4.00
Manna, large flake	.85	—	.90
Small flake	.52	—	.53
Moss, Iceland	.17	—	.18
Irish, Bleached	.12	—	.13
Musk, pods, Cabardine	17.00	—	18.00
Tonquin	26.00	—	28.00
Grain, Cab	26.00	—	27.00
Tonquin	40.00	—	42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	
Nutgalls, Chinese	.38	—	.40
Alleppey	.34	—	.38
Nux Vomica, whole	.13%	—	.14
Powdered	.22	—	.23
Poppy Heads	—	—	1.50
Quassia Chips	.09	—	.11
Sandalwood, Chips	.55	—	.60
Ground	.62	—	.65
Scammony, resin	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered	2.50	—	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks	.30	—	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	—	1.65
Gen., U.S.P.	—	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	—	.50
Kegs	—	—	5.25
Tar, Barbadoes	2.00	—	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	2.75	—	3.00
Artificial	.18	—	.20
Spirits, see Naval Stores	—	—	
BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	.40	—	.45
South American	.50	—	.52%
Fir, Canada	—	—	14.00
Oregon	1.65	—	1.75
Peru	2.00	—	2.25
Tolu	.55	—	.65
BARKS			
Angostura	—	—	.65
Baswood Bark, pressed	.17	—	.21
Barberry	—	—	.75
Blackberry	.18	—	.19
Blackhaw of Root	.48	—	.50
of Tree	.30	—	.38
Buckthorn	.15	—	.16
Cascara Sagrada	.16	—	.17%
Cascarilla, quilla	.48	—	.50
Sittings	.30	—	.35
Chestnut	.10	—	.10%
Cinchona, red quilla	.45	—	.50
Broken	.35	—	.40
*Yellow "quilla"	—	—	.50
Broken	.50	—	.55
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.	—	—	.11
Condurango	—	—	.75
Cotton Root	—	—	.60
*Cramp (true)	—	—	.09
Cramp (so-called)	—	—	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	—	.12
*Nominal	—	—	

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Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.30
Licorice, *Russian, cut.....	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural bales.....	lb.	12	—	13
Selected	lb.	—	—	30
Powdered	lb.	18	—	19
Lovage, American	lb.	65	—	70
Manaca	lb.	18	—	20
Mandrake	lb.	15	—	17
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Orris, Florentine bold.....	lb.	11	—	12
Verona	lb.	07	—	08
Pareira Brava	lb.	25	—	28
Relictory	lb.	29	—	31
Pink true	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	20
Poke	lb.	15	—	16
Rhatany	lb.	10	—	11
Rhubarb	lb.	—	—	65
High Dried	lb.	60	—	65
Powdered	lb.	70	—	75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	75	—	80
American	lb.	35	—	40
Mexican	lb.	—	—	40
Scammony Root	lb.	06	—	07
Senega, Northern	lb.	50	—	1.00
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
Serpentaria	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	20	—	22
Snake, Canada natural.....	lb.	45	—	50
Stripped	lb.	—	—	75
Spikenard	lb.	25	—	27
Squill, white	lb.	09	—	10
Stillingia	lb.	17	—	18
Stone	lb.	12	—	13
Turmeric Madras	lb.	07 1/2	—	08
Aleppy	lb.	08	—	08 1/2
China	lb.	07	—	07 1/2
Unicorn false, See Helonias				
True, See Aletris				
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	20
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	15
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	26 1/2	—	27
Spanish	lb.	16	—	16 1/2
Annatto	lb.	04	—	08 1/2
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	05	—	05 1/2
South American	lb.	04 1/2	—	05
Caraway, African	lb.	—	—	10
Dutch	lb.	07	—	07 1/2
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	90	—	1.10
Celery	lb.	17	—	17 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	—	—	1.00
Conium	lb.	35	—	40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	02 1/2	—	03
Bleached	lb.	07	—	07 1/2
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	07 1/2	—	08
Dill	lb.	06 1/2	—	07
Fennel, French	lb.	10 1/2	—	11
German	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay	lb.	11	—	11 1/2
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—	22.00
Ground	lb.	11	—	12
Foenugreek	lb.	013 1/2	—	02
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	04 1/2	—	05
Chilian	lb.	05	—	05 1/2
Job's Tears, white.....	lb.	06	—	06 1/2
Larkspur	lb.	28	—	25
Lobelia	lb.	15	—	12 1/2
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	15	—	16
Bombay, Brown	lb.	12 1/2	—	13
California Brown	lb.	08	—	08 1/2
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	07 1/2	—	08
English, Yellow	lb.	10	—	11
Danish, Yellow	lb.	08	—	09
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	07	—	07 1/2
Parsley	lb.	18	—	17
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	14	—	15
Turkish	lb.	13	—	13 1/2
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Indian	lb.	11	—	11 1/2
White Indian	lb.	09 1/2	—	10
Quince	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Rape, South Amer.....	lb.	06 1/2	—	07
Japanese small	lb.	08	—	09
Domestic	lb.	08 1/2	—	08 3/4

*Nominal

Sabadilla	lb.	17	—	18
Stramonium	lb.	25	—	26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—
Kombe	lb.	90	—	95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	08 1/2	—	09
South American	lb.	08 1/2	—	06
Worm, American	lb.	25	—	26
Levant	lb.	—	—	1.30

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods.....	lb.	18	—	19
Bombay	lb.	17 1/2	—	18
Japan	lb.	24 1/2	—	25
Cassia Buds	lb.	—	—	32
China, Selected, mata.....	lb.	09 1/2	—	10
Salgon, assortment	lb.	28	—	30
Chilles, Japan	lb.	24	—	25
Mombasa	lb.	24 1/2	—	25
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	31	—	40
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	30	—	31
Amboynas	lb.	32	—	33
Penang	lb.	45	—	48
Ginger, African	lb.	10	—	10 1/2
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	25	—	27
Japan	lb.	10 1/2	—	11
Mace, Slauw	lb.	34	—	35
Banda, No. 1.....	lb.	38	—	40
Batavia	lb.	27	—	28
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	18	—	19
75s-80s	lb.	19	—	20
Pepper, Black Sing.....	lb.	10 1/2	—	10 1/2
White	lb.	20	—	20 1/2
Pimento, Select	lb.	06	—	07

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	36	—	37
Bees, white	lb.	60	—	62
South American	lb.	29	—	30
African	lb.	20	—	23
Candelilla	lb.	33	—	34
Carnauba, Flor.....	lb.	80	—	90
No. 1, North Country.....	lb.	75	—	85
No. 2, North Country.....	lb.	49	—	52
No. 3, Fatty Gray.....	lb.	25	—	29
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	26	—	30
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	13	—	14
White	lb.	15	—	17
Japan	lb.	19 1/2	—	20
Montan, crude	lb.	09	—	10
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown.....	lb.	35	—	36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.lb.	lb.	—	—	12 1/2
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.....	lb.	—	—	10 1/2
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.....	lb.	8.10	—	8.00
Bitter, if. P. A.....	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chem.				
Sweet	lb.	60	—	65
Peach Kernel (Apricot).....	lb.	40	—	45
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Anise, Technical	lb.	85	—	90
U.S.P.	lb.	90	—	95
Bay	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Artificial	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Birch Tar, Rect.....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Crude	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	—	10.50
Cade	lb.	90	—	1.00
Cajuput, Native	lb.	75	—	80
U.S.P.	lb.	95	—	1.00
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	11	—	12
Japanese, white	lb.	50	—	55
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Lead, Free	lb.	1.33	—	1.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cedar Wood, light.....	lb.	65	—	70
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....	lb.	—	—	26.00
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	1.44	—	1.45
Java	lb.	1.15	—	1.20

*Nominal

Cloves, can	lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Bottles	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	28.00	—	30.00
Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Cumin	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.b.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Turkish	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.....	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Wood	lb.	—	—	1.45
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Spike	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Distilled	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Linaloe	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	—	26.00
Artificial	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	240.00	—	340.00
Petale	lb.	400.00	—	480.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	—	3.50
Sweet, West Indian.....	lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Italian	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Patchouli	lb.	19.00	—	21.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.40
French	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Peppermint Natural, tins.....	lb.	5.65	—	5.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Japanese	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Petit Grain, So. America.....	lb.	—	—	5.25
French	lb.	0.50	—	10.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	2.50
Pumilio	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	—	14.50
Artificial	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	.85	—	1.00
French	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	10.75	—	11.00
West Indian	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Artificial	lb.	.70	—	.75
Savin	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Spearmint	lb.	—	—	7.00
Spruce	lb.	—	—	1.00
Stony, Amer.....	lb.	7.80	—	8.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
White, French	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Vetiver, Bourbon	lb.	13.00	—	14.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	8.00	—	9.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.65	—	.70
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Wormwood Dom.....	lb.	17.00	—	18.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	20.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.50
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Cubebs	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Malefern	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	8.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	

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Dec. 27th, 1919, page 1939.)

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Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Imported.....lb.	—	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure.....lb.	—	5.00
Borneol.....lb.	—	3.50
Bromatrol.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cinnamic Acid.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cinnamic Alcohol.....lb.	30.00	— 40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde.....lb.	—	5.50
Citral.....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Citronellol.....lb.	—	16.00
Imported.....lb.	24.00	— 30.00
Commurin.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Ethyl Benzoate.....lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate.....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Eucalyptol.....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Eugenol.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, Standard.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Geranyl Acetate.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Heliotropin.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Indol, C. P.....oz.	—	15.00
Imported.....oz.	20.00	— 26.00
Iso-Eugenol.....lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Imported.....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalool.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate.....lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate.....lb.	—	18.00
Menthyl.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Menthyl Anthranilate.....lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Methyl Cinnamate.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Paracresol.....lb.	12.50	— 13.00
Methyl Salicylate.....lb.	—	70
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.....lb.	16	— 16 1/2
Musk Ambrette.....lb.	80.00	— 90.00
Musk Ketone.....lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Musk Xylene.....lb.	9.75	— 10.50
Phenylacetaldehyde.....lb.	25.00	— 30.00
Phenylacetic Acid.....lb.	5.00	— 5.80
Phenylthylalcohol.....lb.	22.00	— 23.00
Rhodinol.....lb.	24.00	— 26.00
Safrol.....lb.	80	— 90
Terpineol, C. P.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Vanillin.....oz.	—	78
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....lb.	—	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
86 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.75
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.....100 lbs.	10.25	— 11.25
80 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	12.00	— 12.75
Second Hands.....100 lbs.	—	11.00
Glacial, bbls. & chys.....100 lbs.	13.50	— 14.25
Second Hands.....100 lbs.	10.50	— 11.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.....lb.	45	— 47
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	60	— 62
Hydrofluoric 20 p.c. bbls.....lb.	10	— 10
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	14	— 15
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	15	— 16
Lactic, 22 p.c.....lb.	0.04 1/2	— .05
50 per cent pure.....lb.	—	35
Technical.....lb.	—	15
80 p.c. tech.....lb.	—	22
Mixed, Nitric.....unit	11	— 12
Sulfuric.....unit	—	0.15 1/2
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys.....100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.10
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.35
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.60
Pure chys. 18 deg.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
20 deg.....100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
22 deg.....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.26
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.06	— 0.06 1/2
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.06 1/2	— 0.07 1/2
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.07	— 0.08
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.07 1/2	— 0.08 1/2
Phosphoric, 80 p.c., tech.....lb.	2.12 1/2	— 2.5 1/2
Pyroligneous, Tech.....gal.	12	— 12 1/2
Sulfuric, Tank carlots	—	—
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	20.50	— 22.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkstn.....ton	23.00	— 25.00
Sulfurous com.....lb.	12	— 14
Tannic, Tech.....lb.	65	— 80
Acetic.....lb.	1.53 1/2	— 1.6 1/2
Acetic Anhydride, 88 p.c.....lb.	—	68
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.....lb.	45	— 50
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.	0.04 1/2	— .05
Ground.....lb.	0.05	— 0.05 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	0.05 1/2	— .06
Chrome.....lb.	15	— 16
Potash lump.....lb.	0.06	— 0.07 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	0.08	— 0.08 1/2
*Ground.....lb.	0.09	— 0.09 1/2
Chrome.....lb.	1.44 1/2	— 1.6
Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	—	6.38
*Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	45	— 60
Anhydrous.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.	—	3.00
Commercial.....100 lbs.	—	2.28
*Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	—	35
*Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	—	35
Ammonium Bifluoride.....lb.	32	— 33

Ammonia Carbonate.....lb.	14	— 14 1/2
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.	0.09	— .11
20 deg.....lb.	0.07 1/2	— .09 1/2
18 deg.....lb.	0.07	— .09
16 deg.....lb.	0.06 1/2	— .08 1/2
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	28	— 26
Nitrate.....lb.	—	12
Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	10	— 11
Granulated, white.....lb.	11 1/2	— 12
Lump.....lb.	18	— 19
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	4.10	— 4.15
Dom., Single bags.....100 lbs.	3.85	— 3.90
Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	18	— 20
Anhydrous.....lb.	50	— 55
Oxide.....lb.	0.08	— .08 1/2
Sulfide, Crimson.....lb.	—	60
Golden No. 1.....lb.	—	35
No. 2.....lb.	—	30
Vermillion.....lb.	—	55
Arsenic, white.....lb.	12	— 13
Red.....lb.	16	— 17
Barium.....ton	100.00	— 110.00
Imported.....ton	85.00	— 90.00
Binoxide.....lb.	23	— 25
Carbonate works.....ton	97.50	— 100.00
*Nitrate.....lb.	14	— 15
Barytes, floated, white.....ton	29.50	— 30.00
Off color.....ton	18.00	— 20.01
Blanc Fixe, cry.....ton	110.00	— 115.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.10
Export, F.A.S.....100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.50
Bromine, Purified.....lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Calcium Acetate.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Carbide.....lb.	0.05	— .05 1/2
Carbonate.....lb.	0.01 1/2	— .02 1/2
Light.....lb.	0.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Heavy.....lb.	0.03	— .04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	—	33.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	—	41.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	—	41.75
Anhydrous.....lb.	14	— 15
Chlorine, liquid.....lb.	0.09	— .16
Carbon bisulfide.....lb.	0.08	— .11
Carbon black.....lb.	—	18
Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	12	— 14
Cobalt Oxide.....lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	27	— 28
Cyanide.....lb.	68	— 70
Oxide.....lb.	21 1/2	— 22
Sulfacetate.....lb.	45	— 48
Powdered.....lb.	40	— 42
Sulfate.....100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.25
Second Hands.....100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Ferric Chloride, crys.....lb.	10 1/2	— 11
Liquid, 10 deg.....lb.	0.07	— .07 1/2
Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	0.05 1/2	— .06 1/2
Flake White.....lb.	16 1/2	— 17 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered.....ton	30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade.....ton	16.00	— 17.00
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.....gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	3.50	— 3.60
Refined.....gal.	16	— 16 1/2
Lead Acetate, white cryst.....lb.	12 1/2	— 13
Imported.....lb.	14 1/2	— 15 1/2
White Cakes.....lb.	15 1/2	— 16
Broken Cakes.....lb.	15 1/2	— 16
Granulated.....lb.	22	— 23
Arsenic, powdered.....lb.	11	— 12
Paste.....lb.	11	— 13
Nitrate.....lb.	—	15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.....lb.	1.13 1/2	— 1.15 1/2
Red, American.....lb.	1.23 1/2	— 1.25 1/2
Sulfate basic.....lb.	10	— 10 1/2
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.....lb.	10 1/2	— 15 1/2
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	13	— 15 1/2
Lithopone.....lb.	0.73 1/2	— .08 1/2
Lime, hydrate.....lb.	0.03	— .03 1/2
Acetate.....100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.55
Sulfur solution.....gal.	17	— 22
Magnesite.....ton	72.00	— 75.00
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. 100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.75
Imported.....100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, fused, works.....ton	—	48.00
Manganese Chloride.....lb.	30	— 21
Sulfate.....lb.	30	— 22
Nickel oxide.....lb.	40	— 45
Salts, single.....lb.	1.23 1/2	— 1.3
double.....lb.	12	— 12 1/2
*Nitrate Cake, bulk.....ton	7.00	— 7.50
Orange Mineral.....lb.	1.54 1/2	— 1.64 1/2
Paris Green.....lb.	32	— 33
Phosphorus red.....lb.	—	50
Yellow.....lb.	—	55
Oxychloride.....lb.	66	— 65
Sesquisulfide.....lb.	42 1/2	— 45
Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental.....bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	22	— 24
Second Hands.....lb.	16	— 18
70-75%.....lb.	17	— 19
Sticks, U.S.P.....lb.	88	— 93

Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	22	— 23
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.....lb.	16 1/2	— 17
Hydrated.....lb.	23	— 24
*85-90 p.c.....lb.	—	21
*90-95 p.c.....lb.	20	— 21
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	18	— 18 1/2
Powdered, American.....lb.	18	— 18 1/2
Imported.....lb.	12	— 13
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....unit	2.20	— 2.25
Low grade.....unit	1.85	— 2.00
Metabisulfite.....lb.	41	— 42
Permanganate, Com'l.....lb.	55	— 60
U.S.P. See Fine Chemicals	—	—
Prussiate, red.....lb.	55	— 58
Yellow.....lb.	33	— 34
Sulfate.....unit	—	2.85
*Salt Cake.....ton	50.00	— 60.00
Saltpetre.....lb.	1.13 1/2	— 1.13 1/2
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. 100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.00
Dense, 58 p.c. bags.....100 lbs.	—	2.75
Caustic, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.80	— 3.90
Ground, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.00
Flake, works.....100 lbs.	5.50	— 5.75
Sodium Acetate.....lb.	10	— 11
Bichromate.....lb.	09	— 10
Bicarbonate.....100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Bisulfite, Powd.....lb.	07	— 08
*Bisulfate, bulk.....ton	7.00	— 7.50
Carbonate Sal. bbls. 100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Chlorate.....lb.	10	— 11
Cyanide 96-98.....lb.	27	— 29
Imported.....lb.	20	— 21
73-76 p.c.....lb.	23	— 24
Fluoride.....lb.	16	— 17
Hydrodisulfite.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulfite, Crys. bbls. 100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Granulated.....100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Kegs.....100 lbs.	4.25	— 5.00
Nitrate, crude.....100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.00
Double refined.....lb.	0.05 1/2	— .07 1/2
Nitrite.....lb.	0.07 1/2	— .08
Peroxide.....lb.	35	— 40
Phosphate (tri) ref.....lb.	07	— .07 1/2
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	08	— .08 1/2
Technical.....lb.	0.06 1/2	— .06
Anhydrous.....lb.	1.64 1/2	— 1.7
Mono-Sodium, ref.....lb.	25	— 30
Prussiate, Yellow.....lb.	—	20
Silicate, 60 deg.....100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	— 3.50
40 deg.....100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulfide, 60 p.c.....lb.	0.07 1/2	— .08
30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	0.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Sulfite.....lb.	0.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Sulfate, GI'b salt.....100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Thiocyanate.....lb.	80	— 90
Strontium Nitrate.....lb.	15	— 16
Carbonate.....lb.	29	— 30
Yellow Chloride, red.....lb.	08	— 10
Sulfur Dioxide Com.....lb.	12	— 14
Sulfur, crude.....ton	20.00	— 25.00
Fleur Com'l, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.10
Roli, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.45	— 3.90
Flowers, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.80	— 4.35
Sulfuryl Chloride.....lb.	—	25
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	52	— 53
Tin, bichloride.....lb.	19	— 21
Crystals.....lb.	40	— 41
Oxide.....lb.	80	— 82
Whiting.....100 lbs.	1.13	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate.....lb.	16	— 18
Chloride, Fused.....lb.	08	— 10
Granulated.....lb.	13	— 13 1/2
Cyanide.....lb.	45	— 47
Oxide, French.....lb.	1.13 1/2	— 1.34
American.....lb.	0.08 1/2	— .11
Sulfate.....lb.	0.03 1/2	— .04

Metals

Tin Straits.....cwt.	36.00	— 36.75
Bancas.....cwt.	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	35.00	— 36.00
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	—	15.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	14.25	— 14.50
Casting.....cwt.	—	14.25
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	6.00	— 6.50
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—
Prompt.....cwt.	—	6.50
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	5.50	— 5.75
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	27.00	— 28.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	25.00	— 27.00
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	1.75
Manganese ore.....unit	50	— 55
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	43.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	45.00

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Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	1.40
Cobalt	3.00
Mercury	53.00
Platinum, pure	85.00
Iridium	300.00
Palladium	75.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	4.00
Bolivian	5.00
Scheelite, Amer.	6.00
Japanese	5.50
Silver	98 1/2
Foreign	74

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Single & dble bags, 100 lbs.	3.85
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit	5.10
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	45.00
Yanamide	4.00
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. work	5.00
Nitrate Soda	2.90
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	4.00
Phosphate Rock—	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c., ton	11.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c., ton	15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	2.20
Sulfate	2.85

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls., gal.	1.00
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls., gal.	.89
Destructive distilled, bbls., gal.	.95
Pitch, Prime	8.50
Rosins, B	11.50
D	11.50
E	11.50
F	11.50
G	11.50
H	11.50
I	11.50
K	11.50
M	11.50
N	11.50
WG	11.50
WW	11.75
Rosin Oil, first run .....	.60
Second run .....	.71
Tar, kiln-burnt	14.50
Retort	14.75

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	1.00
40-45 p.c. ....	.75
Benzene, C. P. ....	.35
Second Hands .....	.30
(90 p.c.) .....	.33
Carbazol .....	.85
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark, gal.	1.10
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	1.20
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18
Cresote oil .....	.20
Dip. oil .....	.37 1/2
Naphthalene, balls .....	.11
Flake .....	.12 1/2
Second Hands .....	.08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus .....	.12
Open Market .....	.07 1/2
Pitch, various grades	14.00
Solvent naphtha .....	.30
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c. ....	.57 1/2
80 p.c. ....	.75
Toluene, pure .....	.35
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range, gal.	.45
5 deg. dist. range .....	.50
2 deg. dist. range .....	.60

INTERMEDIATES

Acid 1, 2, 4	1.00
Acid, Anthranilic	2.20
Technical	1.70
Acid B	2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech. ....	.70
Acid Brenner's	1.75
Acid Chloroacetic	1.75
Acid Cleve's	1.65
Acid Gamma	3.75
Acid H	1.60
Acid Laurent's	1.50
Acid Metanilic	1.60
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta) ..	3.50
Acid Naphtholonic, Crude ..	.75
Refined .....	.90
Acid Neville & Winther's ..	1.80

Acid Phthalic .....	.40
Anhydride .....	.65
Acid Picramic	1.00
Acid Picric .....	.80
Acid Salicylic, tech. ....	.33
Acid Sulfanilic crude .....	.33
Acid Tobias	2.25
Acetanilide, tech. ....	.28
p-Aminoacetanilide	1.50
p-Aminoazobenzene	1.75
p-Aminophenol	2.25
Hydrochloride	2.00
o-Aminophenol	3.25
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) ..	.22
Aniline Salt .....	.33
Antraquinone Subl.	2.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	1.00
Bayer's Salt	1.05
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....	.55
Second Hands .....	.45
Benzidine Base	1.00
Benzidine Sulfate .....	.80
Benzoyl chloride	1.25
Benzylchloride, 95-97 .....	.26
Bromobenzene .....	.70
Chlorobenzene .....	.14
Chlorhydrin .....	.25
Diaminophenol	5.50
Dianisidine	8.00
o-Dichlorobenzene .....	.42
p-Dichlorobenzene .....	.15
Dichlorobenzene, mixed ..	.07 1/2
Diethylaniline	1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext. ..	.75
Dimethylsulfate .....	.90
Dinitrophenol .....	.45
Dinitrobenzene .....	.29
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	.30
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.45
Dinitrotoluene .....	.36
Diphenylamine .....	.70
Ethyl Bromide .....	.85
Ethyl Chloride	1.00
"G" Salt .....	.80
Hydrazobenzene	1.50
Michler's Ketone	4.00
Monochlorobenzene .....	.14
Monothylaniline	2.00
a-Naphthol, crude	1.15
Refined	1.45
b-Naphthol, distilled .....	.42
a-Naphthylamine .....	.40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	1.90
Sublimed	2.25
m-Nitroaniline .....	.95
p-Nitroaniline	1.05
p-Nitroacetanilide .....	.80
Nitrobenzene .....	.14
p-Nitrochlorobenzene .....	.42
Nitronaphthalene .....	.30
p-Nitrophenol .....	.80
o-Nitrophenol .....	.75
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	3.25
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	3.65
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	2.90
Nitrotoluene .....	.16
Nitrotoluenes, Mixed .....	.30
p-Phenylenediamine	1.75
m-Phenylenediamine	1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine ..	2.50
Phosgene .....	.75
Phthalic Anhydride .....	.65
"R" Salt .....	.85
Resorcinol, Technical	2.00
Sodium Metanilate	1.45
Sodium Naphthionate .....	.80
Sodium Picramate .....	.90
Schaeffer's Salt .....	.80
c-Toluene Sulfonamide	2.75
Tolidine	1.70
Snifate .....	.10
Toluidine, Mixed .....	.45
o-Toluidine .....	.27
p-Toluidine	1.75
m-Toluylenediamine	1.15
Triphenyl Phosphate	1.00
Xylidine .....	.45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	1.25
Blue	1.00
Brown	1.25
Fuchsin	2.50
Green	3.70
Orange II .....	.80
Orange III	1.00
Red	1.30
Scarlet	1.00
Violet 10B .....	.65
Alpine Yellow	2.00
Nominal	

Azo Yellow	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	3.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	3.50
Erythrosin Yellow, 2-G.	12.00
Fast Light Yellow	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	3.00
Indigotin, conc.	3.00
Indigotin, paste	1.50
Naphthol Green	1.95
Naphthylamine Red	6.75
Orange, R. G.	2.00
Orange Y conc. ....	.80
Patent Blue, Swiss Type ..	9.00
Ponceau	1.25
Scarlet 2R	1.00
Tartrazin, Dom.	2.50
Uranine	10.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	4.25
Sky Blue 5BX	2.50
Blue 2B .....	.70
Brown R	1.65
Brown G	1.55
Bordeaux	1.75
Fast Black	3.00
Fast Pink	4.00
Fast Red	3.50
Fast Yellow	1.50
Yellow	2.00
Violet cont.	2.20
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	3.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	1.95
Chrysophenin, Dom.	2.25
Congo Red 4B Typ.	3.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	5.00
Geranin	8.75
Oxamine Violet	7.00

OIL COLORS:

Black .....	.70
Blue	1.65
Orange	1.40
Red III	1.65
Scarlet	1.75
Yellow	1.70
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	.90

SULFUR COLORS:

Black .....	.20
Blue .....	.70
Brown .....	.35
Green	1.00
Yellow .....	.90

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	7.75
Alizarin, medium	6.25
Alizarin Brown, conc.	7.50
Alizarin Cyanin	10.00
Alizarin Orange	1.55
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	1.10
Alizarin Yellow G.	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	1.25
Chrome Black, Imp.	2.20
Chrome Blue	2.50
Chrome Brown	1.25
Chrome Green, Dom.	2.00
Chrome Red .....	.20
Chrome Yellow .....	.70
Gallocyanin	3.25

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue .....	.85
Auramine O	2.50
Auramine OO	4.15
Bismarck Brown R. ....	.70
Bismarck Brown G.	1.20
Brilliant Green Crystals.	6.00
Chrysoidin R .....	.75
Chrysoidin Y .....	.75
Crystal Violet	5.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....	.85
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	6.30
Fuchsin Base	4.50
Magenta Dom.	4.25
Malachite Green, Crystals.	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	2.75
Methyl Violet, 3B.	3.50
Methyl Violet, 6B.	4.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue ..	.70
Phosphine G., Domestic.	7.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	40.00
Satranine	3.50
Victoria Blue B.	5.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	6.00
Victoria Blue, crys.	6.00
Victoria Green	6.00
Victoria Red	7.00
Victoria Yellow	7.00
Violamine R & B.	8.00



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Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.05	— .06
Carmin No. 40	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	— .62
Gambler, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Oudes	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Guatemala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Kurpals	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	— .29
Chinese	lb.	.33	— .35
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Aleppy	lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 3/4

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.16	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/4
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Red Saunders	lb.	—	— .22

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	— .27
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	— .27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.11	— .13
Tablet	lb.	.13	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— .26
English	lb.	.24	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .150
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.21	— .30
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	— .18
Gall	lb.	.25	— .37
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .30
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	— .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .15
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .16
Crystals	lb.	—	— .20
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .47
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/4
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.70	— .75
Technical	lb.	—	— .70
Blood, imported	lb.	—	— .75
Domestic	lb.	—	— .85
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.40	— .45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .13 1/4
320-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .12 1/4
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	5.35	— 6.05
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	4.30	— 4.40
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.09	— .10
Starch, Powd. bags	100 lbs.	3.18	— 3.28
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.08	— 3.18
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.06	— .07
Medium grade	lb.	.04	— .05
Low grade	lb.	.03	— .04

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—
Divl Divl	ton	60.00	— 65.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	— 18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00	— 75.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	— 70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	40.00	— 45.00
J2	ton	30.00	— 35.00
B1	ton	38.00	— 40.00
B2	ton	35.00	— 38.00
R2	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	— 23.00
Ground	ton	—	— 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	— 75.00
Ground	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	— 55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	— 80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	— 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 3/4
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/2
Common	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.10	— .12
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 3/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Oak Bark, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/4	— .07
Tanks	lb.	.06 1/4	— .06 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Barrels	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Clarified	lb.	.07	— .08
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02 3/4	— .03
Sumac, liquid, tan.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— .85
Second Hands	gal.	—	— .80
Domestic, prime	gal.	.82	— .85
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	—	— 45.00
Norwegian	gal.	—	— 45.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
English	lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 3/4
Neutral	lb.	.10	— .13
Herring	gal.	—	— .65
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Off prime	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
No. 1	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
No. 2	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— .70
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— .75
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	— .82
Blown	gal.	—	— .40
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	.40	— .42
Tanks	gal.	.37	— .40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 1.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.60
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.50
Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.65
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.15	— .18 1/2
Red Distilled	lb.	—	— .09 1/2
Saponified	lb.	—	— .09 1/2
Sod	lb.	—	—
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.75

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	—	— .16 1/2
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .17 1/2
Triple pressed	lb.	—	— .19
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	— 1.00
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	—	— .13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Cases	lb.	.15	— .16
No. 3	lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.13	— .13 1/4
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.13	— .13 1/4
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.15	— .15 1/4
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4
Edible	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.06 1/4	— .06 1/2
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.14 1/4	— .15
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.09	— .09 1/4
Barrels	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. d.			
mills, in buyers' tanks	lb.	.06 1/4	— .06 1/2
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.09	— .09 1/4
"White"	lb.	—	— .12 1/4
Winter yellow	lb.	.86	— .88
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	—
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	—
Bolled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—
Double Bolled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—
Raw tanks	gal.	.75	— .80
English, Shipment, bbls.	gal.	—	— .80
Olive, denatured	gal.	2.85	— 2.90
Edible	gal.	3.40	— 3.60
Foots	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
*Benin	lb.	.09	— .09 1/4
Niger	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Imported	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.15 1/4	— .15 1/2
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 3/4
Crude, Bbls., spot	lb.	—	— .11
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.11	— .12
Bbls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Blown	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Crude, coast, tanks	lb.	.11 1/4	— .12
*Sesame, domestic, edible	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Nov.	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Futures	lb.	.08	— .08 1/4
New York, bbls., crude	lb.	.11	— .11 1/4
Edible	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.14	— .15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	— .07
Yellow	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
House	lb.	—	— .06 1/2
Brown	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Lard City	lb.	—	— .19 1/2
Compound	lb.	.13	— .14
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	— .22
Oleo	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	— .12 1/4
City, Special	lb.	—	— .07 1/4

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
City Fancy	lb.	.08 1/4	— .09
Prime Packers	lb.	.08 1/4	— .08 1/2
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.1	— .11 1/2
"A" White	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
"B" White	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Yellow	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Brown	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Bone	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
House	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Lard leaf	lb.	—	— .19 1/2

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	45.00	—	— 50.00
Columbia	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	53.00	— 56.00
Meal Chicago	short ton	—	— 59.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	— 60.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—

*Nominal

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Sulphur	None
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Phthalic Acid	None
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ALBUMEN—290 cs., Christenson, Hanley & Weatherwax, Shanghai
ALCOHOL—150 drums, New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan; 16 drums, American Foreign Baking Corporation, Shanghai; Wood, 1 bbl., R. F. Downing & Co., Barbados
ALIZARINE COLORS—23 csks., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam
ALMONDS—50 bgs., Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 100 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Barcelona; 278 cs., F. Orta & Orta, Huelva; 71 bgs., G. Di Paola, Palermo; 50 bgs., Ocean Shipping Co., Palermo; 600 cs., Irving National Bank, Denia; 300 cs., Foreign Credit Corporation, Denia; 100 cs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 150 cs., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 50 bgs., Keljikan & Co., Marseilles; 150 cs., Irving National Bank, Catania; 90 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Catania; 1 cs., P. Curreri, Palermo; 200 bds., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo; 1 cs., P. Curreri, Palermo; 157 bgs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Palermo; 515 cs., Bankers' Trust Co., Malaga; 600 pkgs., 500 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 434 cs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 50 bxs., Park & Tilford, Malaga
ALOES—25 cs., Handelsmaatschappij Transmarina, Port Elizabeth
AMMONIUM-Bifluoride, 11 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; Carbonate, 10 bbls., 15 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; Muriate, 50 csks., De P. Field Co., Bristol; Perchlorate, 2,255 csks., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol
ANILINE COLORS—49 bbls., 1 keg, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 2 csks., Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 2 csks., American Aniline Products Co., Rotterdam; 100 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 5 csks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg
ARGOLS—175 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Lisbon
ASAFOETIDA—11 cs., Munroe Drug Co., Karachi
BALSAM—9 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Cristobal; 5 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Cristobal; Copaliba, 28 cs., R. A. Putnam & Co., Curacao
BARIUM—Carbonate, 57 csks., 50 csks., P. Uhlich & Co., Inc., Rotterdam; Chloride, 10 csks., H. T. Baker & Bro., Hamburg; Nitrate, 72 csks., A. Klipstein, London
BARK—Cascara, 340 bgs., American Express Co., London; Cinchona, 50 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; Mangrove, 333 bgs., I. Brandon Bros., Cristobal
BARLEY—Pearl, 250 bgs., National City Bank, Rotterdam
BARIUM—Carbonate, 67 csks., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 153 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam; Chloride, 20 kegs, Brewer & Co., Antwerp
BAY RUM—6 bbls., Born Distilling Co., San Juan; 10 bbls., G. Preston & Co., San Juan; 25 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, San Juan
BEANS—Cocoa, 260 bgs., H. Hamstra & Co., Rotterdam; 190 cs., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 200 bgs., Yglesias Co., Puerto Plata; 34 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 58 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 119 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 97 bgs., 100 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 34 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 122 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 100 bgs., 47 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 180 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 250 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., La Guayra; 1,075 bgs., Huth & Co., La Guayra; 100 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Puerto Cabello; 33 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Puerto Cabello; 50 bgs., M. O. Wilbur & Sons, Puerto Cabello; 71 bgs., F. Ricart

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BLEACHING POWDER—47 csks., E. Hope & Co., Liverpool; 130 csks., Gottersman Co., Liverpool
CAMPHOR—150 cs., D. L. Moss & Co., Hongkong; 168 cs., Ray, Paige & Co., Hongkong; 25 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London
CASHEW NUTS—5 pkgs., H. N. Anderson, Kingston
CHALK—Precipitated, 300 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol; 70 csks., Schieffelin & Co., Bristol
CLAY—China, 320 bgs., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Bristol
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—400 double bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Antwerp
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COCOA BUTTER—13 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam
CONVALLARIA—4 cs., McHutchison & Co., Rotterdam
COPRA—5 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Puerto Cabello
CUMARIN—3 cs., W. T. Rawleigh, Hamburg
CUTTLEFISH BONE—2 bxs., W. Dixon, Inc., Glasgow
DEGRAS—35 bbls., B. Scrymser, Liverpool
DEXTRINE—300 bgs., F. G. Hall, Trading Corporation, Hamburg
DIVI DIVI—3,393 bgs., Paris & Co., Curacao
DRUGS—1 cs., Merck & Co., London; 3 cs., T. Nevin, London; 1 cs., R. Gates, Antwerp; 1 cs., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; Crude, 18 bgs., 1 cs., State Forwarding & Shipping Co., Hamburg
DYES—9 bbls., Gaitano De Luca & Co., Barcelona; 7 bbls., Banco de Barcelona, Barcelona
EXTRACTS—Flavoring, 1 cs., United Fruit Co., Ravana; Logwood, 114 pkgs., T. S. Todd & Co., Monte Cristi; Quebracho, 62,946 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., South American Ports
FLOWERS—Chamomile, 5 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp
GALL NUTS—100 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Shanghai; 2 bgs., Asha Kishain, Smyrna
GELATIN—2 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—50 drums, Thornett & Fehr, Marseilles
GRAPHITE—1,203 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Marseilles
GUM—Copal, 258 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 35 cs., Bowring & Co., Manila; 309 bgs., H. Dubler, Manila; 765 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Antwerp; Elemi, 138 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Manila; 202 cs., H. Dubler, Manila
GYPSON—20 tons, Hamilton Forwarding Co., Liverpool
HERBS—2 pkgs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 45 cs., 80 bbls., Bernard, Judae & Co., Genoa; Dried, 73 bbls., R. Greenman & Co., Trieste; 16 cs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Palermo; Medicinal, 4 bbls., J. Van Hemeldrych, Antwerp
HOPS—35 bbls., H. V. Loewi, Inc., London; 32 bgs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam; 2 cs., Transatlantic Shipping Co., Hamburg; 251 bbls., American Express Co., Hamburg
INDIGO—Powdered, 1 cs., Spool Cotton Co., Glasgow
INSECTICIDE—6 cs., Maltus & Ware, London
IRON OXIDE—45 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 39 csks., J. Lee Smith Co.,

Liverpool; 20 csks., J. A. McNulty Co., Liverpool; 56 pkgs., E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool; 120 pkgs., J. Osborn Co., Malaga
KOLA NUTS—2 bgs., Macy & Durham, Kingston
LAMP BLACK—10 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Rotterdam
LEAVES—Buchu, 4 bbls., A. Henning, London; Coca, 699 pkgs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; Sage, 27 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Trieste; 99 bbls., A. Joannson & Co., Trieste; Thyme, 43 bbls., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles
LICORICE JUICE—10 cs., I. Menist Corporation, Catania; 30 cs., M. Arachitgi, Catania
LIME—Citrato, 149 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica
LIME JUICE—30 cs., Lehn & Fink, London; 10 csks., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 36 csks., Middleton & Co., Dominica
MAGNESITE—Calcined, 20 csks., R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow; 461 csks., H. J. Baker & Bros., Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 48 csks., J. D. Lewis, Antwerp
MANGANESE—Sulfate, 21 csks., A. Klipstein, Liverpool; 21 csks., Reese & Buckley, Liverpool
MAANNITE—2 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo
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Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam, 200 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Bennett, Day & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. Goldmark & Son, Rotterdam; Blue, 350 bgs., International Import & Export Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; Rape, 200 bbls., Loewith & Larsen, Rotterdam

SENNA—Burnt, 200 bgs., Banca Imperiale Ottomana, Trieste

SILVER—Sulfide, 42 cs., E. Nash & L. Watjen, Iquique

SOAP—Castile, 4 cs., Quaker Corporation, Valencia; 50 cs., Downing, Hunewall & Co., Valencia; 40 cs., K. M. Boorman, Marseilles

SODIUM SALTS—Fluoride, 46 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; Hydro-sulfite, 50 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., London; Nitrate, 21,571 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Topopella; 50,417 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; Prussiate, 50 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Prussiate, Yellow, 15 csks., White Tar Co., Liverpool; 33 csks., National City Bank, Liverpool; Sulfide, 118 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; Tartrate, 50 bbls., Garfield & Co., Bristol

STARCH—Rice, Powdered, 80 bgs., 73 bbls., H. Kohnstamm & Co., London

STOVE—Pumice, Lump, 3,681 bgs., Banca Commerciale Italia, Canneti, Lipari; Rotten, 29 csks., Hammell & Gillespie, Bristol

SUMAC—Ground, 350 bgs., Core & Herbert, Palermo

TALC—500 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 400 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa; 500 bgs., Caldwell Shipping Co., Genoa

TALLOW—8 bbls., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Havana

TAR—5 bbls., R. F. Downing & Co., Barbados

TARTAR—404 sks., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia; 704 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 88 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

VACCINE—2 pcls., Houlder, Wier & Boyd, Liverpool

WAX—Bees, 1 bbl., D. Steengrafe, San Juan; 2 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 6 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 2 bgs., Ultrameres Corporation, Sanchez; 38 csks., South American Shipping, South American Ports; Carnauba, 22 bgs., National City Bank, South American Ports

ZINC OXIDE—50 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Rotterdam

New Incorporations

Alliance Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Chemists. N. Cohen, S. M. Katz, L. Kleinfeld, 1503 Pitkin ave., Brooklyn.
Kallina Soap Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$100,000. J. Majewski, W. Drodowski, J. Rucakowski, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mar-Lew Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. To make drugs. Max Lewitt, George Lewitt, Abraham Lewitt, Newark.

Beaver Soap Products Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., capital \$50,000. George W. Briggs, treasurer.

Sanitary Service Corporation, Hartford, Conn., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals. Edwin, and M. S. Webb, and O. S. Brewster, Hartford.

Eugene E. Nice Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$300,000. S. H. Taylor, 214 Gilmore street, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Modern Chemical Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Tex., capital \$50,000. J. W. Jewell, C. F. Merritt, Fred Tennant.

Alyco Manufacturing Co., Bloomfield, N. J., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals. Richard Staelin, Ludwig C. Schopper, Thomas McErlane, New York.

Mike Martin Liniment Co., Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. M. F. Martin, W. H. Fowler, Clark C. Griffith, Washington, D. C.
Atlantic Fertilizer Co., Fernandina, Fla., capital \$50,000. Nathaniel G. Sherouse, president; Robert W. Gordon, secretary-treasurer.

Miller-Strong Corporations, Dover, Del., capital \$45,000,000. Lee W. Miller, Irving L. Fisk, Walter E. Strong, Buffalo, N. Y.
Industrial Chemical Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. A. J. Kingsbury, L. B. Phillips, Dover, Del.

Capital Increases—Evans Oil and Fertilizer Co., from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Designations—Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co., New Jersey, capital \$50,000. Representative H. Zeller, 23 Liberty st., New York.

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Imports at San Francisco for the first week in November included the following: on the steamer Meiyo Maru, from Yokohama and Kobe, 8,640 bags nitrate of soda, 266 packages caustic soda, 500 bags potato starch, 5,000 bags bone-meal, 750 sacks mustard seed, 50 packages formaldehyde, 250 casks alum, 99 packages glue, 100 cases hempseed oil, 3,000 cases Perilla oil; on the steamer Myrmidon, from Glasgow, 375 barrels linseed oil, 40 drums and 60 cases glue; on the steamer Havilah, from Antwerp, 150 cases naphthalene and 550 tons chalk; on the steamer Elkhorn, from Fjilatjap and Singapore, 11,379 bags oil cakes, 70 cases gum damar and 50 cases copal; on the steamer Diablo, from Antwerp, 2 cases mustard, 1 case chloride potash and 21 drums caustic soda; on the steamer Marama, from Papeete, 8,883 sacks copra, 1,708 gunnies copra, 86 cases vanilla beans and 416 bags cocoa; on the steamer Colombia, from Hongkong, 500 bags antimony, 250 bales of cinnamon and two loys coconut oil, in bulk.

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